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VOL. 44

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1906

NO. 153

## **ALL NIGHT SITTING OF LEGISLATURE**

### **Government Finally Carries the Majority Report of the Kaien Island Committee-- Mr. Macdonald's Great Speech.**

Victoria, March 10th, 1906.  
Yesterday's sitting of the legislature was continued until a late hour this morning. The evening sitting, commencing at 8:30 last night, was not adjourned until 4:30 this morning. The Kaien Island question formed the subject of discussion throughout the entire sitting of eight hours.  
The afternoon sitting of the House was devoted to routine work. The government manifested a disposition to follow the example set in previous years of rushing work at the close of the session in the hope of getting in shape for prorogation this evening. It was quite apparent that the intention was to close up Saturday night. To have done so would have meant the slaughter, as usual, of a number of bills and the hurried consideration of others of importance.

The leader of the opposition did not propose to allow this being done, if he could prevent it. The bills in the afternoon were considered with the usual care and in the evening the Kaien Island matter arose. There was a general impression prevailing in the evening that an all-night sitting was ahead. As the time wore on, past midnight, the most of the members remained in the House and made themselves as comfortable as possible.

J. A. Macdonald and T. W. Patterson, members of the minority, who disagreed with the government members, spoke ably on the subject and were well backed up by the other speakers.  
On the government side there was little or no attempt made to answer the opposition members, but on the contrary they indulged for the most part in attacks upon the opposition.  
Dr. Young, whose speech was a short one, made the opposition attempt to meet the opposition and discuss the reports on their merits.

At an early hour by mutual agreement it was decided to let the motion to adopt the report go to a vote when a straight party vote was given.

Prayers were read by Rev. T. W. Gladstone.

Questions and Answers.

R. Hall asked the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works the following question:—

1. Has the government received any communication or application from any person or persons or bodies corporate in respect to any application, or intended application, to acquire any portion of the Songhees Indian reserve?

2. If so, will the government produce copies of all such communications before the House for its information? And also, what action has been taken by the government in respect to such communications?

3. Has the government taken any steps looking to the removal of the Indians from said reserve?

4. If so, what steps has the government taken toward removing the said Indians?

R. F. Green replied as follows:  
"1. Yes.  
"2. Yes.  
"3. No definite action.  
"4. Negotiations are now in progress."

Supply Bill.

The Supply Bill was introduced and passed its first reading.

Companies Act.

W. Rose introduced an act to amend the Companies Act Amendment Act, 1904.

Columbia & Western.

The bill to amend the Columbia & Western Railway Subsidy Act came up for its third reading.

J. Oliver moved that the order for the third reading be discharged, and the bill be recommitted for the purpose of considering the following amendment:

"This act shall not come into force or effect unless and until the company enters into a binding contract or agreement with the government that the freight and passenger rates or tolls be levied and taken by the company shall be regulated and fixed, as provided by section 31 of chapter 14 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia."

The amendment was defeated on the following division:  
Yeas—Messrs. Drury, Brown, McNiven, Murphy, Jones, Evans, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Patterson, Cameron, et al.  
Nays—Messrs. Hawthorthwaite, Williams, Tatlow, McBride, Cotton, Clifford, Bowser, Fraser, Ross, A. Macdonald, Green, Fulton, Garden, Taylor, Young, Gifford, Grant, Manson—18.

Mr. Oliver moved that the order for the third reading of the bill be discharged, and the bill be recommitted for the purpose of considering the following amendment:

"To add as a new section:  
"This act shall not come into force until the security of fifty thousand dollars provided for by section 3 of chapter 14, Statutes of 1886, has been paid into the provincial treasury, as liquidated and ascertained damages, provided by said section 2."

The amendment was lost on the same division.  
The bill then passed its third reading on the same division amidst applause from the government members.

Third Reading.

The bill to amend chapter 24 of the Statutes of 1902 passed its third reading.

School Act.

Mr. Hall moved upon consideration of the report on the bill to amend the Public Schools Act, the following amendments:

To add at the end of section 22 the following: "And by striking out the words 'householder' in first line of said section, and substituting therefor the word 'ratepayer'."

He explained that this was considered only fair that the persons who should represent the people on the school board should have a property qualification. This was the object of the amendment.

Hon. F. J. Fulton said that there had been a demand for a change in the qualification of school trustees with the exception of the Victoria Property Owners' Association.

The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Hall then moved to strike out in the seventh line of section 25 all the words after "purpose." He explained that the object of this was to do away with the municipal council having the power to provide for school funds from the ordinary revenue.

J. A. Macdonald thought the amendment was in the right direction.

Hon. F. Carter Cotton said that this was a question which had come up before. He thought that the House would sooner or later have to make the school board directly responsible for the sums expended. Both the school board and the council were elected by the people, and some such stand should be taken.

Mr. Macdonald wanted to know if this would not be the effect of the present amendment.

Mr. Cotton thought it would in part only.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that he was not in accord with the principle of the amendment. If this principle were carried out it really meant that the trustees should be called upon to levy the rate for school purposes. The whole question was whether the trustees should have the full duty of levying the school taxation. He pointed out that if this amendment were carried out the revenue available for school purposes would be limited to 5 mills on the dollar.

The amendment was lost.

The report was adopted.

North Vancouver.

The bill to accelerate the incorporation of the city of North Vancouver was committed, with C. Munro in the chair.

Hon. F. Carter Cotton moved to strike out the whole sub-section (a) of section 14 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(a) To regulate and extend the waterworks system heretofore belonging to and under the control of the corporation of the district of North Vancouver; to extend the said system to all parts of the city and throughout adjoining municipalities, and to supply water therefrom; to obtain further supplies of water; in addition to all other powers, to purchase lands within and without the city for water sheds, reservoirs, rights-of-way and other purposes connected with the water system; to appoint a board of water commissioners to administer and manage the waterworks system of the city as now existing, and as may be extended under the provisions of this act, and to define and regulate the powers and duties of such water commissioners."

He explained that this gave the municipality the right to purchase the waterworks system.

The amendment carried.

A Henderson took exception to the section which saddled the new municipality with \$170,000 of debt until this had been passed upon by the municipality. His amendment to defer the bill until passed upon by the municipality was defeated.

On motion of Mr. Cotton the boundaries of the municipality were altered.

Another amendment of Mr. Cotton was passed as follows:

"The three agreements made by the corporation of the district of North Vancouver with the Vancouver Power Company, Limited, for street car service, street lighting, and the supply of electric light and power, respectively, and the agreements made by the said corporation with the British Columbia Telephone Company, Limited, and the Vancouver Ferry & Power Company, Limited, in so far as the several agreements affect the area by letters patent under this statute incorporated as the city of North Vancouver, are hereby confirmed, and shall be adopted and carried into effect by the council of the city of North Vancouver, but in other respects the said companies shall be subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the council."

The committee rose and reported the bill complete.

Water Clauses Act.

The bill to amend the Water Clauses Act, 1897, was committed, with R. Hall in the chair.

Section 41 of chapter 190 of the revised statutes, 1897, being the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897," is hereby repealed and the following section substituted therefor:

41. Any municipality shall, from time to time, where a sufficient supply of unrecorded water is not available within reasonable limits of distance and expenditure, have, subject to the approval of all the Lieutenant-Governor in council, the right of expropriation over recorded water, and all works in connection therewith, to the extent proved by the municipality to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in council to be necessary to obtain a proper and sufficient source of water supply for ordinary household purposes."

R. L. Deely wanted an explanation of the change as this was a matter which might affect Victoria.

Mr. Henderson also wanted an explanation. He said he could not imagine a set of circumstances under which a municipality might come to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council to get the permission asked.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said at the present time, under the Water Clauses Act a corporation could come and take water. This was the purpose of the amendment. The municipality seeking water should establish to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council the amount of water required.

(Continued on page 2.)

## **GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S VISIT TO NEW YORK**

### **PILGRIMS WILL GIVE DINNER IN HIS HONOR**

#### **Several Ministers Expected to Accompany Earl Grey—President Roosevelt May Attend**

(Associated Press.)  
New York, March 10.—Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, has accepted the invitation of the Pilgrims to the dinner which they will give in his honor at the Waldorf Astoria on Saturday, March 11st, and will come down from Ottawa for the occasion with several of his cabinet ministers, according to the Tribune.

Secretary of State Root and other members of the administration, as well as Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, have also promised to attend the dinner, while the President may be present, if his engagements permit.

The dinner will be the first public entertainment of a governor-general of the Dominion anywhere in the United States. In the absence of Bishop Potter, Morris K. Jessup, one of the vice-presidents of the Pilgrims, will take the chair.

## **WAR SECRETARY TAFT**

### **Will Be Appointed to Supreme Court When the Next Vacancy Occurs**

(Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 10.—The Post today says President Roosevelt has decided to appoint William H. Taft, of Ohio, now secretary of war, to the next vacancy in the United States Supreme court. That vacancy is to be created by the voluntary retirement of Assistant Justice Henry B. Brown, who was appointed in 1890 by President Harrison from the state of Michigan. When Chief Justice Fuller retires, provided it is during the administration of President Roosevelt, Mr. Taft will be promoted to this exalted position. The President has discussed the entire situation with his secretary of war, and the latter, it was learned last night, has given his assent to the programme. This is the second time Mr. Taft has been offered a place on the supreme bench. The first time was in the winter of 1903, when he was serving as governor of the Philippines.

## **DECLARED A DRAW**

### **Kelly and Sullivan Fought Twenty Rounds at Los Angeles**

(Associated Press.)  
Los Angeles, March 10.—In the fight between Hugo Kelly, of Chicago, and Jack (Twin) Sullivan, of Boston, last night, which was declared a draw at the end of the fourth to the twelfth round. After the sixteenth round Sullivan made a strong finish, outfighting Kelly and forcing him to hold on in the clinches to avoid punishment. Sullivan's body blows during the last five rounds had the effect of taking considerable steam out of the Chicago boy and he showed up just when it seemed that he had the fight won.

## **RECOUNT COMPLETED**

(Associated Press.)  
Mr. Sanderson's Majority in Kinistino, Sask., Remains at Fifty-Two.

Regina, Sask., March 10.—The recount in Kinistino, applied for by Dr. Shadd, Conservative, has been completed, but the result is unchanged. Sanderson's majority is 52.

## **IMPROVEMENTS TO THE GORGE PARK**

### **AN ARTIFICIAL SAND BEACH CONTEMPLATED**

#### **Local Manager of Tramway Company Discusses Summer Programme— His Impression of California**

The spell of exceedingly fine weather which has been enjoyed during the past week has turned the thoughts of many towards the attractions of the summer months, which are fast approaching. In most instances this gives rise to the inquiry as to what is contemplated by the Tourist Association, the B. C. Electric Railway Co., and other organizations which are looked upon to provide entertainment during the "dog days." Although it is not likely that the volume of transient travel through Victoria and other coast points will be as large this year as last, owing to the fact that there are no such drawing cards as the Lewis & Clark exposition, Portland or the Dogfish fair, New Westminster, it seems reasonable to believe that the efforts of the Tourist Association and the tramway company, combined with those of the Canadian Pacific railway, for the officials of the latter have already commenced to direct travel in this direction, will result in bringing many, and perhaps more desirable, visitors to the fair capital of British Columbia.

Several days ago a Times reporter called upon A. T. Goward, local manager of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, with the idea of obtaining some information regarding his summer programme. He was thoughtfully and patiently answering the reporter's questions, and having just returned from an extensive tour of Southern California resorts might have obtained some tips for the improvement of the Gorge park.

When questioned the manager acknowledged that he had combined business with pleasure to an extent and investigated the workings of the various resorts, the miniature railways and the numerous other forms of entertainment with which the tourist is provided to while away the time. But he saw nothing that could be introduced in Victoria to advantage. He stated that the "shots" would involve too great an expenditure for the city, while the railways was out of the question.

As a result of his personal inspection of the principal attractions at all of the most famous California resorts Mr. Goward has come to the conclusion that Victoria's natural advantages excel them all. He has decided to proceed immediately with the work of converting the beach fronting the B. C. Electric Railway Company's property at the Gorge into the finest bathing place in the vicinity. All the mud for two or three hundred yards along the waterfront will be entirely cleared away. This completed a layer of heavy gravel will be laid, followed by one of sand with finer gravel in the middle. Mr. Goward is convinced that such a preparation will form an exceedingly fine footing. In addition dressing houses with the most modern conveniences will be constructed. As the Gorge is known to be the best bathing resort as far as the temperature of the water is concerned, the improvement of the beach in the manner mentioned should make it exceedingly popular not only among other residents but to visitors.

It goes without saying that as soon as fine weather is assured a ten-minute car service to the Gorge will be inaugurated. Besides the additional attraction that will be given the new park as a result of the laying of an artificial sand-beach all the entertainments of last year will be introduced again. There will be the band concerts at regular intervals, etc., etc., and that portion of the Arm show become the most frequented of Victoria's most delightful suburban resorts.

When away Mr. Goward spent some time in Los Angeles and was much impressed with the splendid car system in operation there. He says that rails are laid to practically every residential section of the city, crossing each other with bewildering frequency. So satisfactory is the service, and so thoroughly is the city covered that the people, Mr. Goward says, never adopt any other means of transportation than the car. For personal curiosity Mr. Goward went to the trouble of looking for hacks while in Los Angeles. He saw no stand and, as far as he could ascertain, there were only two available. This, he says, will give some idea of the admirable car system. The company, also, was enterprising. In one instance they had purchased a considerable block of property, divided it into lots, laid a branch of their line through it, and by the very force of their energy, compelled the people to buy the land and settle upon it. In this way the suburbs were gradually growing and magnificent streets, shaded by stately palms, could be seen stretching in all directions into the outlying districts.

Mr. Goward is now impressed with the value of the tourist business of any city. While in some of the resorts he had great difficulty in procuring ordinary sleeping rooms; and those that were offered were valued at the exceedingly exorbitant price of \$2 a day. But the eastern Americans, who were to be found everywhere in large numbers, did not appear to question the charges. Just as long as they were given what they wanted, in other words were made comfortable and given good meals, nothing was said about the financial consideration. That appeared to be a secondary consideration with them. This was the class of tourist, Mr. Goward remarked, Victoria should induce to visit British Columbia. Their patronage would stimulate the city immeasurably, and he hoped that the efforts of the Tourist Association in that direction would continue unabated.

The recent trip was made by Mr. Goward for the benefit of his health, he not having entirely recovered from the effect of an operation for appendicitis. He was accompanied by Mrs. Goward. They were away for a little over a month.

## **EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA**

Eight People Reported to Have Been Killed and Twenty-Six Injured.

## **SHEARWATER TAR SMASHES RECORD**

### **SPLENDID SHOOTING OFF COMOX RECENTLY**

#### **Ten Hits in Forty Five Seconds—Presentation on Sloop at Esquimalt To-Morrow Morning**

Although the trip to Queen Charlotte Island and vicinity, which H. M. S. Shearwater terminated yesterday afternoon, was in itself merely one of her duties on this station, something occurred that makes it somewhat noteworthy. This was the smashing of a shooting record by Able Seaman Fisher, who has a happy faculty of doing wondrous things with the four-inch gun. The feat was performed off Comox a few days ago. As may be well understood the rivalry in shooting throughout the entire service is exceptionally intense, and the desire to lower records is just as keen on this station as it is in Portsmouth or Plymouth, where many a huge ironclad lies majestically at anchor. A few days ago, therefore, when Commander Hunt observed the splendid weather conditions prevailing, it occurred to him to allow the crack shots of the sloop to try their skill. A target 21 by 14 feet was erected on Denman Island. The Shearwater got up steam and at a distance of fourteen hundred yards passed along at a speed of 12 knots an hour. Under these conditions Able Seaman Fisher in 45 seconds pumped 10 holes in the target, a genuine record and one of which, not only the successful gunner, but every salt on board the trim little sloop, may well be proud.

## **A SPLENDID POSTER HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED**

### **Handsome Hanger Completed For the Tourist Association—Will be Used Throughout Canada and States**

The Tourist Association of this city has established a national reputation for the high-class character of the work they turn out in their publicity campaign for Victoria, but all previous efforts seem to have been dented in their latest production, a huge poster in colors for use in Canada and the States. Hitherto their work has been confined largely to booklets, but this latest departure is designed to fill the need of something that will attract the eye so readily that he who runs may read.

It will be sent to ticket agents and others of similar occupations, and will be displayed in all the important centres, which the Tourist Association finds its constituency. Particular attention will be given to the Territories and Manitoba with a view to inducing the impatient prairie farmer who has enriched himself from the proceeds of No. 1 hard, to spend his winters, or the evening of his days, in a country where the climate does not come under the same classification.

The job is in six colors, and the centre of it is a splendid reproduction of the group of stately buildings which will cluster about the James Bay causeway, when the C. P. R. hotel is completed. It was designed and executed by the B. C. Engraving Company, Times Building, whose splendid work for the Victoria, Vancouver and Nelson Tourist Association, the C. P. R. and similar organizations has given them a more than provincial reputation. While the centre piece is the striking feature of the poster, the half-tone cuts which complete the pictorial portion of the job, the picking out of the holly in its natural colors, and the general color scheme go to make up a most handsome and striking hanger. It was printed under Supr. Macabe's directions from the Colonial presses. Secretary Cuthbert, who has given much thought to the production of something novel and effective in this line, deserves the congratulations which he is receiving.

## **VALUABLE PRIZES**

### **Columbus and Hartford Park Companies Arrange Horse Races**

(Associated Press.)  
Columbus, Ohio, March 10.—Stakes aggregating \$21,000 in value were opened yesterday by the Columbus Driving Park Company for the next September grand circuit meeting. The Hostler-Columbus \$10,000 stakes with consolation provision is for 2:15 trotters; the Hotel Hartman \$5,000 event with consolation is for 2:15 pacers; and the Board of Trade purse for 2:07 pacers, is worth \$3,000. The entries close on Monday, April 23d.

## **Hartford Races**

Hartford, Conn., March 10.—Charter Oak park has announced the conditions of the early closing events for the grand circuit meet next fall. There are four events: The Charter Oak \$10,000 stake for 2:09 trotters; the 2:03 class trotting; the 2:08 class pacing; and the 2:30 class pacing. For winners in the Charter Oak stake a handicap entrance has been arranged which is a novelty, the fee being graded down according to the record of the horse from five per cent to one-half per cent. The entries will close on April 10th, when horses must be named not subject to substitution.

## **GERMAN RADICAL DEAD**

Eugene Richter, Bismarck's Old Opponent, Passed Away at Berlin.

(Associated Press.)  
Berlin, March 10.—Eugene Richter, Radical leader in the Reichstag since its foundation, Bismarck's old opponent and a long time editor of the Freisinnige Zeitung, died at 4 o'clock this morning.

Near the close of 1904 Richter suddenly retired from the Freisinnige Zeitung, which he founded, and at the same time ceased to appear at the Reichstag. He was then in feeble health and threatened with the loss of his eyesight.

## **THE ABATEMENT OF DUST NUISANCE**

### **A DEAD-LOCK OVER STREET SPRINKLING**

#### **Can Tramway Company Be Forced to Obey By-Law?—Counter Propositions Under Consideration**

One of the most important questions before the city council at the present time is that of street sprinkling. In this connection a question which might easily assume serious proportions, has arisen between the corporation and the B. C. Electric Railway Company. As all who have followed civic affairs are aware a by-law has been in existence for a year or more compelling the latter to water the spaces between their tracks, which are eighteen inches or thereabouts of the roadway on either side. Up to the present no attempt has been made to enforce this regulation, and the tramway officials have taken no voluntary steps to comply with the enactment. The centre of the disagreement appears to be this by-law. The company have obtained legal advice, and claim that it is ultra vires, while the city solicitor has expressed the opinion, in his official capacity, that those concerned can be forced to comply with its provisions if such step becomes necessary.

But neither the company or the city has any desire to come to litigation. They want to work together, or profess to at any rate, and both have submitted propositions which, from their respective standpoints, are considered fair and just. In order that the situation may be better understood, however, it should be explained that the stand taken by the city and that adopted by the company are very much at variance. In the first place the former assumes that the by-law referred to is worth its face value, while the latter takes it for granted that it is ultra vires.

In conversation with Mayor Morley this morning the latter outlined the proposition he had laid before A. T. Goward, manager of the B. C. Electric Railway Company. His contention was that as the latter would have to water a certain space on every street, over which the system operated it would be to their advantage to undertake the entire thoroughfare in consideration of which the corporation would donate the water used. To secure, out his argument, he quoted the standard rates and endeavored to show that the expense of throwing the liquid some distance further on either side would by no means reach the figures that would be entailed in paying for that utilized in abating the dust nuisance between and in the immediate vicinity of the rails.

Replying to this, Mr. Goward, acknowledging for the sake of argument, that the by-law could be carried out, held that it would not be necessary for the company to secure water from the city, but that it could be pumped from the sea through their own pipes by the use of their own water power.

To this Mayor Morley retorted by referring to the expenses of such a procedure. He held that it would be necessary, when a tank became empty, to send it back to the source of supply, a distance, perhaps, of some miles. If the city water were available, it could be procured at any of the hydrants.

While acknowledging the force of Mayor Morley's contention in this regard, Mr. Goward suggested that perhaps the company might feel disposed to show their resentment of what he regarded as an unfair action on the corporation's part by undertaking the additional expense and inconvenience of obtaining their supply in the manner outlined.

Mayor Morley also made a proposal which he considers will prove very economical if carried into effect. He has agreed, providing the company accept his plan, to secure a quantity of crude oil. This liquid, he says, would be mixed with the water used for sprinkling purposes in a judicious manner thereby materially helping to lay the dust. It is his opinion that if such a method were adopted it would not be necessary to go over the same territory twice a day, as proposed, as a crust would soon be formed of sufficient thickness to eliminate the clouds which hitherto have proved such a nuisance to Victorians and visitors during the summer months. It is understood Mr. Goward favored the idea.

That, however, is a mere detail, and has nothing to do with the possibility of reaching a settlement of the dead-lock now existing between the company and the city.

In conversation this morning Mr. Goward said that his stand had not altered with recent developments. His proposition, which he considered eminently fair, was before the council for consideration. It was one which any ordinary business man would endorse without hesitation. He would not acknowledge in the first place that the by-law could be enforced. But, allowing that it could, it did not alter the fairness of his plan. It was claimed that the company had to water a small section of each street upon which they operated. Accepting that ultimatum, was it not reasonable that the corporation should agree to pay half the total cost if it was agreed to water the entire thoroughfare? They were only required to do a small section, but were willing to do that and all besides providing the city was willing to an equal distribution of the necessary expenditure. The company was anxious to work in conjunction with the Mayor and city fathers in the interests of the community, and he hoped that an amicable settlement of the difficulty would be reached.

## **THE OLYMPIC GAMES**

J. E. Sullivan, of New York, Appointed as Representative of the United States.

(Associated Press.)  
Washington, D. C., March 10.—The Post today says President Roosevelt has selected James E. Sullivan, of New York, as the representative of the United States at the Olympic games at Athens next month at the request of King George of Greece.

Although the trip to Queen Charlotte Island and vicinity, which H. M. S. Shearwater terminated yesterday afternoon, was in itself merely one of her duties on this station, something occurred that makes it somewhat noteworthy. This was the smashing of a shooting record by Able Seaman Fisher, who has a happy faculty of doing wondrous things with the four-inch gun. The feat was performed off Comox a few days ago. As may be well understood the rivalry in shooting throughout the entire service is exceptionally intense, and the desire to lower records is just as keen on this station as it is in Portsmouth or Plymouth, where many a huge ironclad lies majestically at anchor. A few days ago, therefore, when Commander Hunt observed the splendid weather conditions prevailing, it occurred to him to allow the crack shots of the sloop to try their skill. A target 21 by 14 feet was erected on Denman Island. The Shearwater got up steam and at a distance of fourteen hundred yards passed along at a speed of 12 knots an hour. Under these conditions Able Seaman Fisher in 45 seconds pumped 10 holes in the target, a genuine record and one of which, not only the successful gunner, but every salt on board the trim little sloop, may well be proud.

Last year the "best yet" was ten hits in a minute. Fisher is fifteen seconds to the good.

This is not the first time the same man has distinguished himself with the four-inch. Last November in Knight's Islet he knocked over two mountain goats with one lyddite shell at a distance of fourteen hundred yards.

To-morrow morning the Shearwater will be the scene of a very pleasing event, in which it is expected the entire ship's company will participate. This will be the presentation of a long service and good conduct medal to D. Moreton, captain's steward. Mr. Moreton has rendered his country faithful service for fifteen years, continuously, and it is in recognition of this that the admiralty bestows upon him the medal. The presentation will be made by Commander Hunt. The steward hails from Portsmouth, and has been service on many of His Majesty's ships. He was steward to Capt. Hunt on H. M. S. Partridge, which did blockade duty off South Africa during the recent war, and received the South African medal. His service here on the Shearwater is not his first experience in these parts, as he was steward to the commander on H. M. S. Pheasant five or six years ago.

The Shearwater encountered some pretty rough weather in Queen Charlotte Sound which generally gets nasty when there is a lively gale blowing. She will be in port until May, when she will make a short trip to Gardner Inlet, returning in time for the Victoria celebration here in July.

While the ship was at Graham Island, of the Queen Charlotte group, recently, Commander Hunt and Mr. Bills, paymaster, went ashore in quest of indications of the presence there of caribou, a question that has been pretty widely discussed by game enthusiasts for some time. They did not see any of the animals, but found part of the antlers of one and saw tracks. In the Provincial Museum







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**POND'S**  
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Toliet and Medicinal  
AT THE  
**Central Drug Store,  
HALL & CO.**  
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Victoria, B. C.

**COMING**  
**GERARDY**  
The World's Greatest Cellist.

**Victoria Theatre**  
L. J. RICHARDS  
LESSEE & MANAGER

**Monday and Tuesday**  
**March 12th and 13th**  
A Modern Comedy of Wm. Gillett's.  
**All the Comforts of Home**  
By Local Talent.  
Under the auspices of the Jubilee Hospital.  
Prices, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, gallery, 50c.  
Box office opens 10 a. m. Friday, March 9th. Mail orders accompanied by cheque will receive their usual attention.

**Victoria Theatre**  
L. J. RICHARDS  
LESSEE & MANAGER

**COMING**  
**Mme. Johanna Gadske**  
Soprano.  
Direction of Steers & Colman.  
**VICTORIA THEATRE**  
Saturday Evening, March 10  
8.30 P. M.  
Auspices  
**VICTORIA MUSICAL SOCIETY.**  
Prices, \$1, \$2, \$1.50, gallery, 50c.  
Box office opens 10 a. m. Thursday, March 8th.  
Mail orders accompanied by cheque will receive their usual attention.

**Grand Theatre**  
Daily Matinees, 2 p. m.  
Daily, 7.30 to 10.30.  
Entire Lower Floor, 2c; Balcony, 10c.  
Matinees, 10c all over.  
**ROBT. JAMIESON** ..... Manager  
Week of March 12th.  
**JOSEPHINE GASSMAN AND HER  
PICKANINNIES**  
**THE ZERILDAS**  
**FRED. WAITERS**  
**ROSALIE SHEPHERD**  
**FRANK SMITH**  
NEW MOVING PICTURES.

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PHONE 31-PHONE  
**Lansing Rowan, Harry Fahrney  
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**TO-NIGHT**  
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Matinee Saturday, 10c, and 20c.  
Night prices, 10c, 15c, and 25c.

**GENERAL AMONG SLAIN.**  
Fight Between Revolutionists and Government Troops.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—The state department is in receipt of a cablegram dated March 8th, San Domingo, yesterday, saying that on the preceding day while the terms of surrender were being carried out between the government forces and the revolutionists, the latter acted in bad faith, and there was a fight in which two officers and six men were killed, including Gen. Toppe. The revolutionists escaped to the bushes.

London's Lord Mayors have, during the past decade, collected more than \$100,000,000 for charitable and benevolent purposes.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Henderson proposed that this should be handled by machinery similar to that employed in getting a record.

Price Ellison approved of the bill. Mr. Drury said that according to the old act the record was made in accordance with what the municipality required. Under this amendment, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council would have to be satisfied that the amount of water asked for was required. The municipality was the best judge of what water was required. He did not know what effect this going to have upon the question of a water supply for the city of Victoria. There was not sufficient information given on this question. It was quite clear that the bill intended to curtail the powers of municipalities in the matter of water records. In view of the experience of Victoria it was not desirable that they should be done; on the other hand there were good reasons for extending the power of municipal corporations.

Mr. Cotton thought the bill would cover a case like that of Vancouver, where a water supply might be asked for Vancouver, North Vancouver and the other points.

Mr. Henderson thought it would be wise to put in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council with two members from Vancouver, to say what portion of a water supply should be given to Vancouver and when to surrounding points.

He moved in amendment that this question of the record should be referred to a judge of the Supreme Court, instead of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Mr. Drury called attention to the fact that while the act was being amended it might be an opportune time to extend the power for which water might be expropriated for cities. The water could be taken only for domestic purposes. There were changes undergoing at the present time. He thought it might be extended to include other uses, such as street watering and fire protection. There was a considerable agitation at the present time for municipal ownership. He thought that the widest possible powers should be given municipalities in acquiring water.

Mr. Macdonald thought the bill was along the right lines. He was opposed to extending the right to acquire water by the municipality for other purposes than household and fire protection. He did not think unless the principle of municipal ownership was adopted as the principle of the act that municipalities should be allowed to enter into competition for supplying power.

Mr. Drury said he did not propose to apply this to generating electricity to be supplied but for manufacturing purposes such as for steam engines, etc. Mr. Henderson's amendment to refer the question to a judge of the Supreme Court was defeated.

Mr. Macdonald proposed to amend the section by defining the water to be recorded by the municipality for fire protection purposes in addition to household purposes.

This carried. The bill was reported complete. Stock Breeders' Association.

The bill to provide for the establishment of a Provincial Stock Breeders' Association, and for the introduction, exhibition, improvement, purchase and sale of pure bred live stock, was committed with Geo. A. Fraser in the chair.

Mr. Henderson objected to the registration of certificates of incorporation of live stock associations at the land registry offices. These associations had nothing to do with land titles and it was not in keeping that the registration should be there.

Mr. Macdonald also argued that this would be an anomalous thing to have the registration in the land office. He thought it should be registered with the registrar of joint stock companies at Victoria.

The amendment was lost. J. N. Evans moved to alter section 3, so that other than "The Stock Breeders' Association of B. C." should be incorporated. He proposed that the section should be amended so as to include various live stock associations.

H. C. Tanner opposed that proposal on the ground that the dividing up of the stock breeders would be a loss. In fruit-growing it had been found wise to concentrate.

Mr. Henderson moved that the amendment was out of order, as it clashed with the title of the bill.

An appeal was taken to the Speaker. The Speaker held it was in order. He said the bill could be amended and afterwards the title could be amended.

The amendment of Mr. Evans was defeated.

It being six o'clock the attention of the chairman was called to the fact. The government, however, objected and Hon. R. G. Tallow proposed to go on and finish the bill.

Mr. Henderson protested against this. He pointed out that a resolution had been carried in the House the day previous fixing the rule that the House should rise at six o'clock. Now the government was running in the face of this rule.

A motion that the committee rise and report progress from the opposition side was voted down.

The leader of the opposition thus

took occasion to protest vigorously against the action of the government in running contrary to the resolution introduced by the premier.

Hon. R. G. Tallow said that for the past hour the House had seen the most childish exhibition on the part of the opposition. At a quarter to five he had been told by members of the opposition that this bill would be kept under debate until six o'clock. This had been done. They could not complain if the government took the course now adopted. In order not to punish members on the government side, however, he moved that the committee rise.

The leader of the opposition said that if there was anything that showed the childishness of the members opposite it was this exhibition in which the government side voted down a motion that the committee rise and immediately afterwards moved the self-same motion.

Premier McBride complained that the opposition early in the afternoon had asked the Kalen Island report to stand over in order to allow the course now adopted. He thought it discourteous to do as had not been done.

The motion that the committee rise and report progress carried.

The House then adjourned until 7.30 this evening.

### EVENING SESSION.

Upon resuming in the evening J. P. Garden moved that the report of the Kalen Island investigating committee be adopted.

In support of the resolution, Mr. Garden said that every facility had been given to the investigation. He had, as chairman, decided on all occasions that the scope of the investigation should be as wide as possible. A good bargain had been struck by the government and the benefits from it would, he felt sure, be felt by the people at large.

J. A. Macdonald.

Mr. Macdonald said that he did not know that it was strictly in order to debate the subject before the House, as the evidence had not been printed. According to the resolution under which the commission was appointed it was ordered that the evidence was to be printed from day to day. This had not been done. If it had been the evidence would now be before the House.

The chairman had come to him at one time and suggested that the cost of printing the evidence would be very great and suggested that it should be done away with. Mr. Macdonald said that he replied that the cost of printing the evidence was in this matter as it was by resolution of the House ordered to be printed. The evidence had not been printed.

Mr. Macdonald took issue with the chairman on this question. He would say that the evidence did not bear out the report presented. The Kalen Island, he said, was not an island. The chart which was presented from the department showed that an island was indicated, although it was not set out clearly. There was from 1838, however, the record of the big Indian reserve on the Kalen Island. The reserve was followed by a survey of the reserve with a plan. Kalen Island was expressly mentioned as an island in the year 1838. The department, therefore, had the information. It was untrue, therefore, to say that when the reserve was placed that Kalen Island was not known as such.

It might be urged that the document of 1838 was put away among the archives and knowledge of the reserve forgotten. But this was an important matter. Mr. Burton, chief commissioner, was carrying on the reserve under this document. This reserve was not concluded until 1892. Mr. Burton had been stating what he knew nothing about when he said that Mr. Burton knew nothing of the reserve.

"How would Mr. Gore know of a reserve?" asked Mr. Garden.

Mr. Macdonald said that it was expressly mentioned in this decision in 1838. Kalen Island was mentioned as such. He would leave it to Mr. Garden to explain how Mr. Gore knew nothing of Kalen Island.

Continuing, Mr. Macdonald said that in 1892 Mr. Burton knew of Kalen Island and as an island. The survey of the Indian reserve was completed in that year. If Mr. Burton had been mistaken in 1891 then he placed the government reserve, and intended to include Kalen Island, why did he not amend his description in 1892 and make it clear that Kalen Island was included.

Mr. Macdonald called attention to the fact that when persons seeking lands under South African scrip on Kalen Island were told by the chief commissioner that these lands were reserved, although a working map showed this as an island, and therefore not under reserve. If there was no reserve what right had the chief commissioner for refusing these lands and reserving the lands for a band of adventurers. In 1903 Mr. Bodwell, representing Mr. Larsen and Mr. Anderson, proposed to acquire lands on Kalen Island. The proposal was not made that the land were for the Grand Trunk Pacific. The proposal was to get the land for the Grand Trunk Pacific and the placing of the terminus on the island. Within two weeks, from 19th of January, when Mr. Bodwell wrote his letter, the government had accepted the proposal.

The premier and his colleagues made the excuse that they refused to act with Mr. Bodwell unless he represented the Grand Trunk Pacific. He challenged the government or anyone to show that the evidence gave any hint of any correspondence passing between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific up to the signing of the order in council.

The only communication which could be construed in that way was a telegram. This telegram was from Mr. Hays to Mr. Bodwell, the solicitor for these speculators. Mr. Hays said in this message to Mr. Bodwell:

"Will be glad to have you act on Mr. Stevens' communication in regard to Lima Harbor in such a way as to fully protect the rights for the time being and until definite plans can be determined on without, however, committing us irrevocably."

The Grand Trunk Pacific even at that time were not prepared to commit themselves. Mr. Bodwell had got in communication with the Grand Trunk Pacific to carry out his ends for these speculators. Did this telegram bear out the construction that the government would not deal with this band of adventurers? The communication of Mr. Bodwell to Mr. Stevens or Mr. Hays was not produced.

What government except the present government would pretend to say that they were dealing directly with the Grand Trunk Pacific? The premier's reply was: "We had this telegram. We had Mr. Bodwell's word, who was the man of honor."

The premier was ready to accept some kind of promise from Mr. Bodwell that the Grand Trunk Pacific would locate on Kalen Island. When the order in council was passed the government had no better assurance than when the scheme was first proposed, that Mr. Bodwell represented the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The order in council was drafted by Mr. Bodwell himself. It would be said that the order in council was changed by the attorney-general in some part. But the first document the attorney-general gave relating to this deal was in the fall of 1904. When the order in council months before was before the government, it was not seen by the attorney-general or revised by him.

Mr. Bodwell and his friends had two points which had to be borne out. It was necessary to have this claimed as a reserve. Mr. Bodwell said that there was danger that individuals might come in and get on this land. Mr. Bodwell feared that "individuals" should get in. It was necessary therefore to have the reserve stretched to include Kalen Island. The attorney-general, the law officer of the crown, was not consulted in what was acknowledged as a difficult matter. It was necessary in addition to keeping out "individuals" that the lands should be got without the legislature being consulted. It was decided that section 35 should be proceeded under.

Under that lands could be conveyed for the purpose of immigration or other purposes of public advantage. To those who understood law it would not be denied that for other purposes for the public advantage must be confined to something relating to immigration. The attorney-general would not advise contrary to the law. Lands were not given for purposes of immigration.

Mr. Macdonald said he had no hesitation in saying the Lieutenant-Governor had been wrongly advised on this point to sign these grants.

The attorney-general took the ground that if the grantee was willing to take a bad title he was prepared to advise that the law be not followed, and that lands be given away. The House would not agree with the attorney-general as to what was required of a minister.

The government took the ground that this might have been contrary to the statutes, but even if it were the bargain was a good one and the province should be satisfied.

The premier and the chief commissioner knew nothing as to the value of Kalen Island as a townsite. No information had been got on the subject. The members of the government had no idea of the value of the lands. When Mr. Bodwell approached them they knew nothing of the asset with which they were dealing, and took no trouble to ascertain it.

The Grand Trunk Pacific was compelled by contract to build to the Pacific coast. The railway had to come through British Columbia. They got the very best harbor contiguous to the coast. A business man would have been in a good position to make a better bargain if the point to which the company was to come was the only one available.

The government admitted that at Port Simpson and at Kitimaat there was available terminal. The government knew nothing of any of the assets at these points. The government did not know that 2,000 acres out of the 600,000 acres of a townsite at Port Simpson was owned by the government. It was owned by the government. It was available. But the government in connection with the foreshore had not made the bargain it was intended to make. The premier had stated in his evidence that the advantages would all be by laying off the foreshore in 1,000 foot blocks, rather than larger ones. The premier held that if laid off in larger blocks the railway company might render the government's block useless. The premier said this believing that the foreshore was to be laid off in 1,000 foot blocks. But according to the agreement the foreshore was to be laid off in not less than 100 feet. The government was to be deprived of its advantages.

Mr. Bodwell and his associates succeeded in hoodwinking the government. He did not reflect upon Mr. Bodwell or his associates in this, who were getting the best bargain possible.

The government really made no bargain with these men. In June or July, after this order in council was made, Mr. Larsen, Mr. Bodwell and Mr. Anderson were in Montreal bargaining for the lands. Mr. Bodwell was in the hands of the men. Mr. Bodwell said that he could not act for the Grand Trunk Pacific, as he appeared for Mr. Larsen. This answered the pretence that Mr. Bodwell was acting for the Grand Trunk Pacific a month before, when the bargain was made with the government. These three men were in Montreal bargaining with the Grand Trunk Pacific for \$40,000, these lands got from the government.

The government in retaining one-quarter of these lands was getting an asset worth millions. But if this were true what was the three-quarters worth to the government? The one-quarter was not given by the company. That was the property of the government under the act.

Had the government had any regard for a dignified transaction they would have gone to the Grand Trunk Pacific directly and not have dealt through Mr. Anderson and Mr. Larsen.

The government was dealing through a curbstone broker in Mr. Anderson, and a wealthy foreign speculator in Mr. Larsen.

Mr. Macdonald then took up the contention of the bargain being a good one. It was contended that these lands were not available, being only third class lands. But the government's proposition was: bring your terminus to Kalen Island and we get our one-quarter interest. If you do not go there we return you the money. This was a bargain which the most inexperienced real estate dealer would not enter into.

The chairman of the committee had

acted throughout in a very fair and judicious way. There might be other members who did not do this, but he would not cast any reflections now. It was true that the witnesses were not allowed to be called in the order asked for. He did not care so much for that. Unfortunately the two men who would have been able to throw the most important light on the closing part of the evidence could not be secured to give testimony. These were Mr. Larsen and F. W. Morse. The committee got the transaction down to the bargain of \$40,000 for these lands. Beyond that the evidence did not go. Did Mr. Larsen get a \$400,000 contract from the Grand Trunk Pacific? Mr. Larsen intended to make a profit out of the bargain. He did not care whether he got \$40,000 or a \$400,000 contract.

Mr. Bodwell may have only wished to get the Grand Trunk Pacific solicitorship. Mr. Bodwell, Mr. Larsen and Mr. Anderson all intended to make a profit out of this. Mr. Anderson got a good share in \$10,000 from Mr. Larsen and a one-sixteenth interest in certain other lands.

Lands were obtained by these speculators through the secrecy which the government maintained. By this secrecy this title cheque was able to get in and secure lands contiguous to the line. Men who had served in South Africa were displaced by these foreign speculators. One of these South African soldiers who had gone from Rossland was shut out from land.

There was nothing requiring diplomacy in this transaction. This was a plain bargain. The government should have had no objection to making it public. Why was the secrecy kept up and these speculators, the favored few, get the chance to get in and get possession of valuable lands?

This all led to the belief that the government knew there was no reserve on the island, and that they knew they were not dealing with the Grand Trunk Pacific directly. The report presented was not in conformity with the evidence.

W. J. Bowser wanted to know if Mr. Macdonald wished to convey the impression that the man who had applied for lands under South African scrip did so by virtue of scrip which he had obtained as a result of serving in South Africa.

Mr. Macdonald said he wished to say that he knew that he served in South Africa; that he applied for land under South African scrip; and that he presumed that the location was applied for under that scrip.

W. J. Bowser, following, went into the history of the present government, paying a commitment to them. The government had nothing to fear in these investigations. The world knew that nothing which the present government had ever done would not stand the greatest investigation. The opposition did not wish to bring out anything in this investigation. They had only wished to cast insinuations. The report contained the innuendo that the government was dealing with a band of adventurers, male and female. He wanted to know if it was intended to insinuate that the premier had had any connection with adventurers, male or female? Was it to be insinuated that the chief commissioner had any connection with these adventurers, male or female?

The language was introduced so as to insinuate against a certain defenceless woman.

In the report evidence was inserted which was intended to be unfair to the chief commissioner. The latter was asked if he had discussed this question with Mrs. Anderson. Why did Mr. Macdonald not ask him if he knew Mrs. Bodwell or knew Mrs. Hays?

The leader of the opposition claimed to be fair. Yet he had taken over to the Times, one of the dirtiest Gilt papers published within this province, the report of the minority before it was before the House.

Mr. Macdonald said that he would not allow Mr. Bowser to make a statement which was not true. It was stated that he had taken this to the Times. This was not true.

Mr. Bowser said he did not care how the report came to get to the Times, but the rules of the House had been violated.

Why did the leader of the opposition not come out and say openly that the connection of the chief commissioner with adventurers, male or female, had been such that the interests of the province had been sacrificed. It had become a Liberal to refer to any politicians being connected with women. It

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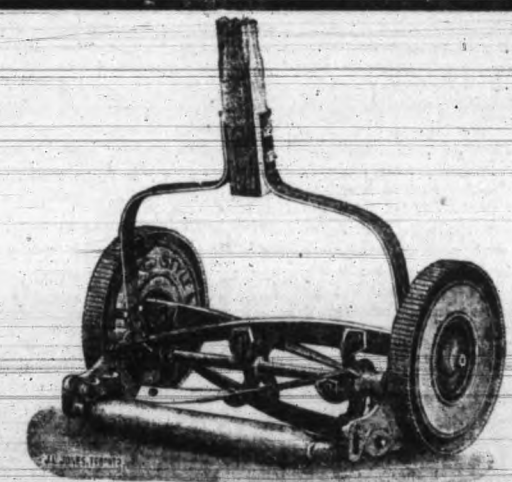


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Why did the leader of the opposition not come out and say openly that the connection of the chief commissioner with adventurers, male or female, had been such that the interests of the province had been sacrificed. It had become a Liberal to refer to any politicians being connected with women. It

was well-known in Dominion politics that there had been reports of Liberal politicians having their names prominently identified with the names of women. Even in provincial politics references of a similar kind might be made.

Not a single South African volunteer located on his own scrip on Kalen Island. Mr. Daly used the scrip of another, Mr. Morgan. No South African hero was turned down on his own scrip.

The minority report was drawn up by the leader of the opposition. The prosecutor in the case, Dr. W. Paterson.

Was this the same T. W. Paterson.

(Continued on page 7.)



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who admittedly have profited at the expense of the public by that confidence, not from any particular regard for the reputations of the ministers and their allies, but because we have a deep consideration for the reputation of British Columbia, which has already been compelled to endure sufficient continuities on account of the lapses of her servants.

Neither the premier nor any member on the government side attempted to explain why Messrs. Larsen and Anderson, one a foreigner and the other a doubting patriot, were given special privileges on Kalen Island and surrounding territory to the exclusion of British subjects and veterans of the South African war.

Neither the Premier nor any member on the government side attempted to explain why the passage of the order-in-council was kept secret for many months after the transaction was complete and why, as the result of that secrecy, thousands of acres of land in addition to the Kalen Island grant, passed into the hands of Messrs. Anderson, Larsen and other persons, principally from the United States, who are also doubtless patriots.

Neither the Premier nor any member on the government side attempted to explain why Messrs. Anderson and Larsen were treated differently from other persons who desired to acquire land under the Land Act. No person that we ever heard of had his purchase money retained if his application did not turn out satisfactorily. Mr. Anderson, or some one on his behalf, said to the Chief Commissioner, acting for the province, "Heads I win; tails you lose." And it was so. We do not know yet, probably we shall never know, how much the hand of speculation gained, but many of us will live to realize how much the province has lost as a result of this heinous sin against the province.

Neither the Premier nor any member on the government side of the House attempted to explain why the ministers should have had any dealings at all with Messrs. Anderson and Larsen in this matter of the location of the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. We venture to say it never occurred to the mind of any man that the terminal point could be fixed through any such agency. There was a regular way in which the thing could have been brought about. The terminus must be in British Columbia, somewhere. The Premier and his Chief Commissioner, we suppose, knew that fact before it was drawn to their attention by the bold speculators. What was to prevent them from communicating directly with the heads of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, as any other government would have done? It is all very well to abuse the company and to point to its connection with the Dominion government. The contract between the Dominion government and the G. T. P. will bear the closest investigation, we believe, and besides is not relevant to the Kalen Island matter.

The opposition attempt to explain and to justify the deal was pitiful in the extreme. The bluster of the Premier and the gasconade of Bowser proved that the government had no defence to offer and trusted to the loyalty of the party and its disregard of principle to brazen the matter through as a "good bargain in the interests of the country."

## RADICALS ON THE RAMPAGE.

The affairs of the world are moving at a head-long pace. The British Parliament has by a large majority endorsed the principle of payment of members. The majority in this case is palpably in the right, as it is evident that in a free country under a free government responsible to a free Parliament unless some method be adopted for the reimbursement of members all classes cannot be represented in the councils of the nation, and to the extent that certain classes are not represented freedom is limited. In a restricted sense the working classes of Great Britain are represented in Parliament, but such representatives, as well as the Nationalists of Ireland, are indemnified from a fund specially collected from their supporters in the country. That is to say, the classes whose representatives are not fortunate enough to be possessed of private means voluntarily tax themselves for the purpose of supporting advocates of their interests in the House of Commons. It is evident that in principle this is a serious wrong, and that it is the duty of the most representative legislature that has ever been elected in Great Britain to right it.

But the payment of members is not the only radical measure that has already engaged the attention of the Imperial House. The labor element is going in with vim for reforms aimed at the amelioration of the condition of the masses. A dispatch from London announces that the members of the labor party have scored a success with their first bill of the session, empowering local educational authorities to provide meals for underfed school children. The government, through Augustine Birrell, president of the Board of Education, and J. Burns, President of the Local Government Board, said the ministers would endeavor to secure the passage of the measure at this session. This is a movement in harmony with the trend of affairs in all nations dominated by popular political views. It is not exactly in line with opinion among times expressed in this quarter of the

## Dear Mother

Your little ones are a constant care in Fall and Winter weather. They will catch cold. Do you know about Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, and what it has done for so many? It is said to be the only reliable remedy for all diseases of the air passages in children. It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take. It is guaranteed to cure or your money is returned. The price is 25c. per bottle, and all dealers in medicine sell.

## SHILOH

This remedy should be in every household.

world, where fortunately the material condition of the people is such that all young and chronically hungry "waems" are well fed. The matter having been drawn to our attention, investigation discloses that the importance of good feeding for school children is a subject that is being widely discussed in Europe just now. The republic of France, if we may refer to that country without raising the hair on some ultra-patriotic heads, has been leading the world, even the United States, in many schemes of public philanthropy. The French senator, Paul Strauss, has an article on it in the Paris Figaro, says a writer in the New York Post. The system of "la soupe aux petits," as M. Strauss calls it, was established in Paris about 1880. The canteen is used not only by the children of the poor, for whom it is gratuitous, but by those whose parents can afford and prefer to pay. The brass counters used for payment are identical in both cases, so that nobody's feelings are hurt. The hungry children thus receive sound nourishment. The London committee on physical deterioration fixed the proportion of school children wasting away on account of poor food at 16 percent. Such pupils are practically incapable of assimilating mental food for lack of bread. France, Belgium and Germany all realize this. M. Strauss insists, however, that much still remains to be done. He calls upon the state to undertake an exhaustive inquiry into the matter as well as into the sanitary condition of the schools. It is, he writes, a mere measure of national preservation. For some time past the French papers have been filled with reports, letters and articles by doctors, inspectors, societies of hygiene and professors on the state of the Paris schools. The community seems willing to recognize a responsibility in the matter, without reference to any general socialistic theory.

Lord Cromer gave a forecast of the British programme in Egypt the other day, when he opened the Nile-Red Sea railroad, connecting the Junction of the Nile and the Atbara with Port Sudan. He said that nothing was more certain than that the future of Egypt was bound up intimately with that of the Sudan. The great works to be undertaken in the future were in the upper regions of the Nile valley. He then continued: "Before many months have elapsed, I hope that the railway from Karsela to Abu Hamed will be opened, and will thus put the wealthy province of Dongola in direct communication with the sea. Irrigation works are about to be undertaken to utilize the waters of the Gash, and thus fertilize the plains in the neighborhood of Kassala. Borings are about to be made with a view to the construction of a bridge over both the Blue and White Niles at Khartum. Railway surveys are being undertaken with the ultimate object of bringing Kassala into communication with the main line, of extending the railway up the left bank of the Blue Nile, and of enabling the gum of Kordofan to find a ready market by bringing it to direct communication with Omdurman. It is not to be supposed that all these works will be at once remunerative. Undertaking of this sort cannot possibly pay in the first few years of their existence, but that they will ultimately prove remunerative I have not the smallest doubt. I can, therefore, confidently recommend the taxpayers of Egypt to 'trust-on, and think-to-morrow will repay.'"

Vancouver World: What was the object of forcing a contest at Victoria? The Colonist says that defeat was "a foregone conclusion." Such being the case, where was the sense in dragging a once great political party in the mud of a contest? The organ says that the election accomplished its end. Yes, the end of the Conservatives as a party in British Columbia.

The government is anxious to close up the Legislature and dismiss the members to their homes. No wonder after such an exhibition as that of last night. If the Conservatives in the House are pleased with the government support, the Liberals ought to be satisfied. The opinion of the country is quite another matter.

That our friend the Colonist is weak on dates and faulty in history is generally conceded, but when it is solemnly stated in this morning's issue that St. Patrick's Day, the 17th of Ireland, falls on the 16th inst., this year—well, that is the limit.

Now we understand why they call Mr. Bowser the "Little Caporal." But Napoleon was a Corsican, not a Gascon.

CLARK'S READY LUNCH VEAL LOAF. Better than plain veal, wholesome and most tasty. It's one of the best ready to serve meals you can buy.

JUST ARRIVED!  
Poultry Netting, Lawn Mowers  
Garden Hose and Tools

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## PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT

The best way to do so is to have glasses fitted directly you find that you cannot see as well as you formerly could.

If your eyes ache or give you any discomfort when reading or working, it is a sign that you are suffering from eye strain, which is injuring the sight.

Properly fitted glasses will not only give you relief and enable you to read or work with comfort, but will also aid in preserving your sight.

Call and let our optician examine your eyes, and, if necessary, provide you with suitable glasses.

NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINATION.

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THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

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## LEGAL PROFESSION IN PARLIAMENT

MUST NOT PRACTICE BEFORE COMMITTEES

Minister of Justice Gives Notice of Bill—British Columbia Mining Case in Supreme Court.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, March 9.—Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick has given notice of a bill to prevent lawyers or solicitors who are members of parliament from in any way, directly or indirectly, practicing their profession in connection with committees of the house or the departments, or in connection with any claim, contract, controversy or anything else in which the crown is directly or indirectly concerned. Any member of the Senate who is found doing so will be guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to two years' imprisonment or \$10,000 fine, and disqualified for a number of years from sitting in either house or holding a position in the public service.

## Mining Appeal.

Lassell V. Hannah, an appeal from the Supreme court of British Columbia, was taken up in the Supreme court yesterday. The appellant brought an action claiming from the respondent 12,500 shares of stock in the Thistle Gold Co., and to restrain the winding up of the Sutherland Gold Mining Co. The questions in dispute arise out of an alleged agreement in respect to operating certain gold mining locations in Cariboo district, British Columbia. At the trial, Mr. Justice Martin dismissed the action. As regards the Thistle Gold Company, and condemned the defendant, Hannah, to hand over the shares to Lassell, or alternatively for \$12,500 with costs. This decision was reversed by the judgment appealed from on the ground that the agreement amounted to a conspiracy to deprive other shareholders in the gold mining company of their interests.

## What Other People Think

AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

To the Editor:—In re Valencia, as a sailor, I have naturally followed the evidence as given in your paper. Referring to a position for a light ship, I am, if possible, still further convinced of its utility. It is quite possible, nay, probable, that this said disaster would not have occurred had such a light ship been in place there. There is always the danger of over-running the distance when bound north.

THOS. E. PARKER.  
Ship Holt Hill.

## SUGGESTION FOR THE COUNCIL.

To the Editor:—As the city authorities seem to be wrestling with the funds of the city in order to make ends meet,

## D. Spencer

LIMITED

Western Canada's Big Store

## SPRING OPENING

TUESDAY NEXT

OF

Millinery

Dress Goods

Costumes

MEN'S SUITS

AND

Furnishings

40 Years Experience

in making embroidery and spool silks, is in every thread of

Belding's

Spool Silks

The favorites everywhere with tailors and dressmakers, as well as with those who sew at home.

Sold by all dealers.

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AGENCY:

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Are now on Langley Street, Opposite the Law Chambers

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## Water-Glass

For preserving eggs, has now long passed the experimental stage. We give you full instructions.

**15c Per Pound  
2 Pounds for 25c**

Quantity prices on application. Your orders will be appreciated.

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CHEMIST**

98 Government St., Near Yates St.

**Our Spring Offering  
\$200.00 Cash**

—AND—

**\$10 per month**

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Will Buy a

**6-Roomed Modern Dwelling  
CORNER LOT, ON CAR LINE**

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Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428.

**OUR  
20 PER CENT  
Cash Cut Sale  
IS A WINNER**

2 Pianos sold on Monday.  
1 Piano and 3 Organs, Tuesday.  
2 Pianos on Wednesday.  
1 Organ and 1 Piano, Thursday.  
The 20 per cent. CUT applies on ALL New Pianos.

**M. W. Wain & Co., Ltd.**

44 Government Street.



## New Hats

Are ready here this week for good dressers among males.

The Pan Tourist, Flat Iron, Crusher and Graco, the most popular soft hats in black and seal brown, at \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.

Stiff Hats in the new spring shapes, direct from Christy, London, at \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.

Fedoras for those who don't want the extreme, in style, \$1 to \$2.

Caps, too, and lots of them.

**W. G. Cameron,**  
55 Johnson Street

## Building Lots

**FOR SALE  
HOUSE BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.**

**D. H. Bale,**  
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,  
ELFORD STREET.

The fire department received a call to extinguish a roof fire at 58 North Park street at 11 o'clock this morning. The department responded quickly to the call and put out the blaze before much damage was done.

A range of new spring, Scotch, tweeds, jerseys, etc., just received at Falsang & Co., 156 Government street. Please call and inspect goods.

## CHOICE Building Site

**East End, Sacrificed  
for \$275—Two  
Lots**

**GRANT & CONYERS**

NO. 2 VIEW STREET,  
Opposite Main Entrance to Driard  
Hotel.

## CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

**SPECIAL SALES  
TOILET GOODS**

COMES,  
BRUSHES,  
SKIN TONICS,  
PERFUMES, ETC.

**B. C. DRUG STORE**

Tel. 256. 27 Johnson Street.

J. TEAGUE, Proprietor.

Lovers of (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap

Powder dusted in the bath softens the

water at the same time that it disinfects.

**HEARD'S**

**Rupture Appliances**

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

Office: 76 Yates street, upstairs.

**BUY YOUR GROCERIES  
FROM**

**Deaville Sons & Co.**

CASH GROCERS.

A full line of PLAIN AND

FANCY FOODS in Stock. Our

SPECIAL CEYLON TEA is

unexcelled at 5c. 50c. 50c. 50c.

Hillside Ave. and First St.

The C. P. R. steamer Tartar, which

is due a week from to-day, from Tokyo-

hama, has on board 80 saloon passen-

gers and 200 steerage.

Call and see our new spring suit-

ing. They are the finest we have ever

had. John McMurrah, tailor, 284

Broad street, upstairs.

The fishing season is now in full

swing, and reports from the various

resorts say that the trout are taking

well to the fly. Many big baskets have

been taken at Sooke and Shawnigan

lakes within the past week.

The funeral of John Bell took place

yesterday afternoon from the parlors

of W. J. Hanna, Rev. J. Grundy offi-

ciating. The pallbearers were: L. J.

Quagliotti, H. Wormwood, N. Bertel

and W. Smith.

Rev. Dr. Campbell will occupy the

pulpit at the First Presbyterian church

to-morrow evening, when his subject

will be, "The Bible as the hope of the

world for purity and happiness in all

marks of life and for salvation here-

after."

The journeymen tailors of the city

will hold their third annual social

dance in Victoria Hall, Blanchard

street, on Monday evening, the 12th.

The best of music had been secured

and a good time is assured all who at-

tend.

The health of Victoria is officially

reported as particularly good. There

are but two cases of diphtheria and

one of fever under treatment within

the city limits. Mumps, which were

very prevalent some weeks ago, are

fast disappearing.

People are beginning to ask why

those boxes of sand placed at several

street corners a couple of months ago

are not removed. The sand boxes

were put in position one frosty morn-

ing during the winter, when the streets

were slippery, and were intended to

supply grit to nervous horses.

The pastor of the Metropolitan

Methodist church, Rev. G. K. B.

Adams, will discuss an interesting

subject to-morrow evening, dealing as

he will with the motto of British Col-

## NORTH AMERICAN LIFE A Good Policy



**11 TROUCE AVENUE LEE & FRASER VICTORIA B. C.**

A GOOD ENDOWMENT  
POLICY WILL DO YOU GOOD  
IF YOU LIVE LONG  
ENOUGH. IT WILL DO YOUR  
FAMILY GOOD IF YOU DO  
NOT LIVE. WHAT BETTER  
INVESTMENT COULD YOU  
POSSIBLY MAKE, AND  
WHAT SURE ONE? NONE.  
GET ONE. THE BEST KIND  
CAN BE OBTAINED FROM  
US.

Don't forget the production of "All the Comforts of Home" by local talent at Victoria theatre, the 12th and 13th nights of March.

The city council having passed upon no new public work, a number of employees have been laid off temporarily within the past few days.

Tug Lorne is to-day engaged in towing the German ship, CHIL, from Port Townsend to Chemainus. The ship Ganges, now in the Royal Roads, has also received a charter and will load either at Chemainus or the Fraser.

As announced in these columns yesterday Grand Master McKenzie, I. O. G. F., will pay a official visit to the city on Wednesday, March 21st. In consequence the social announced to be held by Columbian Lodge, No. 2, next Wednesday night has been postponed.

To-day is the 43rd anniversary of the marriage of King Edward VII. and many loyal Victorians are quietly celebrating the event. On the 10th of March, 1863, Albert, Edward, then Prince of Wales, was married to Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of the late King of Denmark. Long live the King.

A dispatch from Berlin gives particulars of a lecture on the "Sleeping Sickness," delivered by Professor Koch, the great German specialist. In this connection it might be mentioned that it was this peculiar and fatal malady that was one of the subjects of investigation by Dr. John Todd, of this city, in West Africa during the last five years.

The home-made candy sale held at the W. C. T. U. mission, Yates street, yesterday afternoon and evening, proved a great success. In the afternoon the sale was attended by a large number of lady and gentlemen friends of the mission, and in the evening the rooms were filled with young people. A large quantity of candy was left over and this will be offered for sale this afternoon and evening.

Judging from the amount of work being done on the steamer Indianapolis, or Crescent, by which name she is now known, it is estimated that the vessel will not be able to take her place on the Victoria and Seattle run for some considerable time yet. It had been calculated that the steamer would be ready for service by the 15th inst., but in view of the improvements being made to the ship it is thought that this will be impossible. The Alaska Steamship Company, owners of the steamer, have not, however, been heard from on the matter.

J. C. Voss has returned to the hotel business, and in his recent long voyage he found no place better suited to his tastes than his old home. He has consequently leased the St. Francis hotel, which will be opened on the 20th inst. On that evening he will give an "At Home," at feature of which will be a lecture on his cruise in the Tillamook, which is bound to be of exceptional interest. He intends to operate the hotel on both European and American plans. Special attention will be given to merchants' lunch, which will be served between 12 and 2 o'clock, and the new proprietor will omit no effort to make his house one of the most popular in the city.

## Home Made

Have your cake, muffins, and tea biscuit home-made. They will be fresher, cleaner, more tasty and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder helps the house wife to produce at home, quickly and economically, fine and tasty cake, the raised hot-biscuit, puddings, the frosted layer-cake, crisp cookies, crullers, crusts and muffins, with which the ready-made food found at the bake-shop or grocery does not compare.

Royal is the greatest of bake-day helps.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## PREPARING FOR ARCTIC JOURNEY

SCIENTIFIC WORK  
WILL BE PURSUED

Captain Mickelson and His Party Will  
Outfit For a Three Years  
Cruise.

Capt. Ejnar Mickelson, a well-known Arctic explorer, who is preparing for a trip to the frozen and unknown upper regions in the interests of science, arrived by the noon train from Nainaimo to-day and is registered at the Driard. The captain is a young energetic Dane, and has already made three trips to the Far North, and so well qualified is he by experience. In these regions that he has been selected by the Royal Geographical Society of London, and the kindred society of the United States, to head a party of scientists who hope to cover ground never touched by previous explorers.

The captain has come to this coast to fit out his expedition proceeding north through the Behring Strait. He will secure the vessel for the purpose, in British Columbia and equip it either in Victoria or Vancouver.

"I am here," said the captain to a Times reporter, "to make arrangements for our trip north. The trip is not undertaken, as has been represented in some quarters, with the object of discovering the north pole. It is purely scientific in nature. I will await the arrival of the other members of our party, and do not expect they will be here for another month or so. They are all scientific men, and the work is undertaken under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society of London, England, and the American Geographical Society, who are defraying the expenses between them."

"Will it be a costly undertaking," was asked, to which the captain with a smile said that they had only about twenty thousand dollars to cover expenses. "I have been in the Arctic region on a similar mission, three times, so that the ground now to be covered is not all new to me. We will start from here sometime about the beginning of May, and among the party will be Mr. Liffingwell, the well known American geologist. Who the other members of the party will be I cannot just now say, but we will be nine or ten in all.

"Four or five of these will be seamen, and if you can recommend anybody for such a voyage, you would be helping us out. We will leave here in a schooner not yet selected, and go by way of Behring Strait, then along the Alaskan coast east to Cape Bathurst, and thence over Banks Islands.

Here we hope to make our winter quarters, which we hope to reach about September. We will probably be there for about two years, during which time the scientists will prosecute our work. This point was reached in 1895 Captain McClure, the Englishman who was sent out to look after the explorer Franklin, who, as you are aware, lost his life trying to reach the north pole. Capt. McClure's vessel, the Investigator, was lost, and with it some very valuable data, concerning that country. We hope to take up the investigations where he left off, and add much to the scientific knowledge of that region.

In the spring of 1906 we hope to leave Banks Islands and push west over the ice to about 55.30 north and 150 miles west. Others who have been up north do not appear to have gone more than four or five miles from the coast line, but we expect to make three hundred miles from the coast.

"We have in our party several specialists in the scientific world who will pursue their investigations. Although our mission is purely scientific, as I have explained, we will take general notes of the country and conditions prevailing which will prove of interest. When we will be back it is hard to say but during our absence we hope to accomplish much scientific work. The craft that will take us north will, of course, not remain for our return."

Concluding the interview the captain said he hoped to secure a suitable craft and as their number would be limited they would of course select the most competent men. His scientific friends, with few exceptions, have had some experience in northern latitudes. This route was selected as the most practicable.

When apprised that his arrival here had been announced by W. A. Ward, the local Danish consul, Capt. Mickelson expressed his agreeable surprise and said that he was glad that his government had taken an interest in the expedition.

The coroner's jury empanelled to inquire into the death of Walter Miller, whose suicide at the Jubilee hospital was chronicled yesterday, returned a verdict of "Suicide while temporarily deranged."

An entertainment will be held on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., at the A. O. U. W. hall, under the auspices of the congregation of Knox Presbyterian church. The arrangements are in the hands of an energetic committee. They intend giving the affair a Japanese color by introducing a sword dance by a local native of the land of the crysanthemum, and in appropriate costume. Among those who have agreed to assist are Miss Underhill, Miss Watkins, Miss Kayton, Miss L. Whitely, Miss B. Howell and Miss N. McCoy, and Messrs. Brown and Bremner, Miss Nicholas and J. Longford. The proceeds will be devoted to the library fund of the church. A pleasant time is assured all who attend.

The mound bird, found in Australia, builds the biggest nest in the world. It makes mounds sometimes as much as 150 inches in circumference, in which it buries its eggs five feet deep.

## Shopping Bags

We are showing some new arrivals in these most useful and necessary goods.

We have all the NEW styles; they are dainty in shape and moderate in price.

The New Hand Purse with Strap for Fingers at Back, in Seal and Morocco Leather, from \$2.50 up.

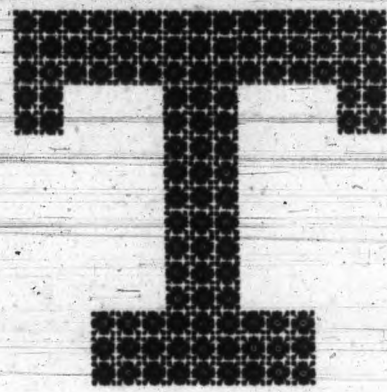
**CHATELAIN SHOPPING BAGS** are in Fashion again; We can show you the latest in Grey, Black and Brown.

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The Standard of Excellence.

## SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

Golden Finnan Haddie, large tins - 10c

Kipperred Herrings, large tins - 10c

Fresh Ranch Eggs, per dozen - 20c

Best Values in Teas in the City

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The Best of All bread Flour.

**B. C. JELLY IN GLASS**

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ORGANS**

It is an improvement both in tone and appearance. Prices 75c and \$1. Also all varieties of Mouth Organs at prices from 10c. to \$3.

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55 GOVERNMENT ST.

CIRCULATION OF THE SCRIPTURES.

In spite of the disturbed condition of Russia, the Bible Society's agent in St. Petersburg reports a circulation of over half a million copies of the Scriptures during 1905. This is exclusive of a large circulation in Siberia, of which complete statistics are not yet to hand. So far, the Bible Society's workers and depots in the Russian Empire have in no way suffered during the recent disturbances. The society's agent in Siberia writes from Ekaterinburg: "Our great need is more books. Our colporteurs in the East are selling more of the rouble edition of the Russ New Testament than they have

**A GENUINE SNAP**

**OHIO  
MAPLE SYRUP**

Fancy Decanters

**35c Each**

Usually Sold at 50c

**Wm. B. Hall**

FAMILY GROCER

83 Douglas St. Tel. 917.

ever done before. The stock has run out, and, owing to strikes, the forwarding of fresh supplies is somewhat erratic, though, thanks to the courtesy of the authorities, two large consignments have been dispatched. The soldiers as they went East promised to buy, if spared, as they returned from the war. The bulk of them looked upon this as a solemn vow, and are buying Bibles and Testaments freely. We have never before sold so many in so short a period."

Regular services are held every Sunday at the Christian Science reading room, 87 Pandora street, at 11 a. m. Subject to-morrow, "Matter."







PROCEEDINGS OF  
THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 2.)

who bought Dominion government lands at the end of the New Westminster bridge for \$10.19 an acre. These lands were worth at least \$75 an acre. These lands were advertised as set aside for T. W. Paterson.

Mr. Paterson, rising in his place, said the statements made by Mr. Bowser were absolutely false. The lands were not reserved for him. They were put up by public auction and the member making the statement he knew was aware that this was untrue.

Mr. Bowser, continuing, reduced his criticism to say that the lands were not sufficiently advertised. He further stated that Mr. Paterson had sold lands in Alberta to a colonization company.

Mr. Paterson again rising to a point of order claimed that the minority report was under discussion. The personnel of those who brought in the report had nothing to do with this.

The Speaker called Mr. Bowser to order.

The member for Vancouver in submitting to the ruling took occasion to say that Conservatives never sought the protection of the rules of order.

On the question before the House, Mr. Bowser contended that in this crown grant the government got something substantial in the way of securing an agreement for early construction on the west coast. It was agreed that the terms should be agreed to by June, 1906. The government secured a quarter of the land in the townsite and one-quarter of the land outside the townsite. The government had got \$10,000 for lands which were not worth anything.

The order-in-council specified that Mr. Bodwell was to be the Grand Trunk Pacific. Legal men of the standing of Mr. Bodwell were admitted as acting for a company if they said so.

In the report it was said that it was not known where the \$10,000 went. Did the leader of the opposition mean that members of the government got that money? The opposition knew that evidence was given that the Grand Trunk Pacific never paid any of this \$10,000.

Mr. Macdonald said that Mr. Bowser must know that there was not a word of evidence as to this money ever being paid. Neither Mr. Bodwell nor Mr. Anderson could say that this was not paid. He said he had yet to find a company giving away any large amount when there was no need to do so.

"Why did they sign this agreement then?" asked Mr. Macdonald.

"I don't know," returned Mr. Bowser.

Mr. Bowser, continuing, said that when within a short time the opposition had to face the electorate in the election they would be turned down.

Mr. Bowser contended that the company would have to conform to section 25 of the Land Act in laying out the waterfront. In doing so there would have to conform to the lots adjoining.

Mr. Bowser then pictured the opposition assuming power with the distribution of the portfolios.

The Premier.

Premier McBride said that there was little which required an answer. On account of the prominence which the transaction occupied in the public mind at the present time he would go fully into this. He regretted that the Victoria Times and the Vancouver World, the prominent press of the country, took a reprehensible action. The dispatches to the World were the most libellous and untruthful. He had decided that the business of these reports would work their own cure. It was regrettable that there were agencies like these. When it was made known just what was the source of these reports there might not be so much surprise. But if the telegraphic reports were those which could be seen of the editors written by Mr. Higgins, the author of "The Passing Race," and "The Mystic Spring," the man who took credit as speaker of the House and as a representative in Victoria and had to go to Vancouver.

The Victoria Times was not such an offender. Although it had published what was to be condemned yet it had assumed a higher level in the discussion of affairs.

The leader of the opposition had employed his time in framing an indictment against the government. This was without a precedent. For most of the time for three weeks the leader of the opposition had been most of the time absent from the legislature framing this which was intended to destroy the government.

Mr. Macdonald said that he had during the whole time the House was in session never been absent one day from his place.

The leader of the opposition had deliberately taken selections from evidence given by the witnesses with the intention of misleading the members of the House. Why was not all the evidence given, if he wished to be fair?

The Premier contended that the evidence was not to be printed. The Premier said he had consulted the leader of the opposition and that he wished to correct the Premier, who seemed to be unable to tell the truth, he would not say intentionally. The Premier seemed to have a short memory. He had never had a word with the Premier on the subject of printing the evidence.

The Premier said that he must insist there was an understanding.

Mr. Macdonald said he must again state that he had not had a word with the Premier on the subject of printing the evidence.

Dr. Young said that as secretary of the committee, he could say that when the committee first met the question of printing the evidence came up. Mr. Macdonald reserved his decision. The member for Delta was pressing for the printing of the evidence. The matter was brought up at another meeting of the committee and the member for Rossland had said he would give his answer the next day. Mr. Macdonald had not up to this day given his decision. The printing of the evidence was delayed because the member for Rossland had not given his answer.

When the member for Atlin says that he could not get a statement from me he is saying what is not correct," said Mr. Macdonald. He recalled that Mr. Oliver had pressed for the print-

ing of the evidence. Mr. Macdonald had not then given an opinion.

Dr. Young said that after this conversation at a meeting Mr. Macdonald had said he would give his decision later.

J. F. Garden explained the understanding of the situation. He said Mr. Oliver was continually pressing for the printing of the evidence. He said Mr. Oliver said that discussion had previously been choked off on the floor of the House because the evidence was not printed. He held that the committee had no right to refuse to print this evidence. The matter of cost was not for them. The House had decided to print it.

The Premier continuing his speech said that he did not believe Mr. Oliver would have brought this report in. Mr. Oliver was a hard knocker, but he fought fair.

He said that the government had been offered an opportunity to either enter into a transaction with the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, which would mean millions to the province. He contended that it was incorrect to say that there was no reserve on Kaizen Island. Applications were dealt with individually. There was no injustice done to any. The South African veterans had not been discriminated against. The present government had done everything possible to aid these veterans in the civil service, etc.

The leader of the opposition really inferred that the government was not sincere in saying it dealt directly with the Grand Trunk Pacific. The government could say from first to last, dealt with no other directly or indirectly as to disposition of these lands than the Grand Trunk Pacific Company. The leader of the opposition had not been prepared to take his (the Premier's) statements. For the government he assumed here and now full responsibility for the whole transaction. The first he knew of it was a letter from Mr. Bodwell. The next was that the government decided to deal with the Grand Trunk Pacific directly.

The next was that he ordered the chief commissioner to go and acquaint Mr. Bodwell. The next step was the revoking of a telegram that Mr. Bodwell acted for the company, the next that the grants were given to the Grand Trunk Pacific. He had always found Mr. Bodwell an honest and upright man. The leader of the opposition tries to brand Mr. Bodwell as an enchanter something which was never said. He had also branded him (the Premier) little behind it. He would be prepared to take Mr. Bodwell's word again in such a transaction.

The Premier held that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had carried on his transaction with the promoters of the Grand Trunk Pacific in forming the scheme with such secrecy that even the minister of railways did not know anything of it. Would Sir Wilfrid be branded as having not done rightly if he had not dealt with the principals, but with a lawyer representing them on the spot?

Mr. Paterson asked: "Did Sir Wilfrid submit his agreement to parliament?"

The Premier said he did, but not until the scheme had been advanced.

Referring to the order in council the Premier said that Mr. Bodwell was set forth as acting for the Grand Trunk Pacific company and no other had been dealt with.

A minority report was intended to convey the idea that the government was sharing in the \$10,000 debt of Mr. Larsen and Mr. Anderson with the Grand Trunk Pacific. The government he could say had nothing to do with that transaction. He could give this insinuation the lie.

The Premier said he had been in British Columbia longer than the leader of the opposition, he had been connected with public life for a number of years.

"You were connected with the Columbia & Western railway as well as public life," said Mr. Oliver.

The Premier said Mr. Oliver should be the last to mention this. He had been the agent of the Ojia Company. Mr. Oliver said that he could fairly deny this. It was absolutely untrue, and the Premier knew it to be untrue.

The Premier said that Mr. Oliver had supported the government which brought in the Edmonton, Yukon & Pacific railway. He supported that government until it turned down the Ojia company's railway. The journals of the House with the division lists would show that.

Mr. Oliver said he denied this. The journals which the Premier held proved that he was stating what was incorrect. He denied the Premier to produce the proof of the statement he was making. He had voted against the government long before the solicitor of the Ojia company made its offer to the government.

The Premier tried to proceed amidst cries of "Proof! proof!"

The Premier in his usual style said: "This would not do."

"I know it won't," said Mr. Oliver. In spite of the repeated demands for proof the Premier proceeded without attempting to do it.

Mr. Oliver said he would call for the proof or be called upon to brand the Premier as a deliberate falsifier.

Still the Premier attempted no proof, and changed the subject.

The Premier contended that section 25 of the Land Act was framed to cover just such a case as this.

Mr. Macdonald wanted to know if the Premier held that any evidence was suppressed which would convey a different meaning on the points suggested.

The Premier said that he did not know this.

Touching on the question of secrecy the Premier said there was nothing out of the usual course.

On the point of the lands in which the Grand Trunk Pacific was required to have acquired the Indians interests, he could say that if the Dominion government proposed to give up the lands as Indian reserve the province would deal with these lands.

"What are they worth?" asked Mr. Paterson.

"Well, that depends," replied the Premier. If they are for terminal purposes they would be worth a good deal. If not he did not believe they were worth 10 cents an acre.

Referring to the lands acquired by Mr. Paterson, opposite New Westminster, the latter gentleman challenged the Premier to go into that matter at some other time.

The leader of the opposition had dealt very unfairly. He had said that the government had dealt with adventures, male and female. He had stooped low in bolstering up his argument. The Premier said he felt satisfied that the public would judge of the government as having acted in the interests of British Columbia.

T. W. Paterson.

"Mr. Paterson said he had been subjected to considerable abuse. He would refer to some personal remarks. If he (Mr. Paterson) was as represented, he wondered the Premier did not object to his appearing on the committee."

Mr. Paterson said he would explain the whole matter. He had bought land many years ago. He found in order to properly claim them there was a piece of land owned by the Dominion government which had lain unused within sight of the Premier ever since he was born. He had tendered \$5 an acre for it. The Dominion government thought it was worth more, and had put it up to auction, advertising it, and it had cost him \$10.10 an acre. Was there anything wrong in this?

Mr. Paterson then took up the telegram which the government accepted as empowering Mr. Bodwell to act in the matter. There was no more in that telegram to show that Mr. Bodwell was to represent the company before the government than to show that he was to act with Mr. Larsen.

If the Grand Trunk Pacific thought they were dealing directly with the government, that could be said. They agreed to pay Larsen and Anderson \$40,000. (Applause.) That was not the way large corporations did business. These corporations expected good value for their money.

Mr. Ross said this was an option.

"No option at all," said Mr. Paterson. It was an agreement.

Mr. Garden said that this agreement was torn up.

Mr. Paterson said there was no evidence that this was torn up. Was it reasonable to suppose that these men tore this up unless they got a better bargain? Everything went to show that the Grand Trunk Pacific did not deal with the government directly. If the Premier objected to that, he called hand-picked evidence, why did he not print the whole of it?

Mr. Paterson said that he as a layman would have put a different construction on section 25. He might even have doubted the construction put on it by the leader of the opposition. After hearing the evidence of the attorney general and hearing the other legal gentlemen on the committee, he was forced to believe that that land could not be conveyed unless it was in connection with immigration. The land, he believed, was not properly open to transfer.

He pointed out that all the witnesses were hostile ones. The evidence went to show that Kaizen Island was not included in the reserve. A chart, possibly the oldest in the department, was produced to show that there was no island. Later, another chart of the same date, and which was proved to be the working chart in the department, showed the island marked in blue ink.

He was sorry to hear the Premier place the lands on the coast contiguous to the coast as absolutely worthless. A man who took such a view did not know what he was talking about, and was not fit to be entrusted with the administration of the assets of the province.

W. Ross.

Mr. Ross was the next speaker. His contribution to the debate belonged to the class of "he also spoke." So interesting was it that the Speaker fell asleep.

The Premier said he had been in British Columbia longer than the leader of the opposition, he had been connected with public life for a number of years.

Mr. Oliver rose to take the point of order.

Mr. Ross sat down, and amid the laughter of the House, he spoke.

With no more on the floor the Speaker called: "Are you ready for the question?"

Mr. Ross thereupon resumed his speech.

S. Henderson moved the adjournment of the debate.

This was refused by the government.

Moved Resolution.

Mr. Henderson withdrew his motion. And moved a resolution consisting of substituting the findings of the minority report in the place of the majority report.

Mr. Henderson, speaking to the motion, pointed out that the first member selected to defend the government in this instance was the member who was regarded as the best criminal lawyer in the House. This might be significant.

Dr. Young.

Dr. Young held that the evidence went to show that Kaizen Island was regarded as a reserve in the department. He said that he had always found Mr. Paterson conveniently fair. He wondered at him subscribing to the minority report. He did not believe the minority was connected in any ulterior way in this transaction. He believed that the Grand Trunk Pacific had agreed to the \$40,000 to get the land outright. This had been found impossible, and they came back to the government to deal directly. The company would, he thought, have got the land more cheaply by paying \$40,000, and got it outright, rather than by having to return one-quarter to the government.

He thought the leader of the opposition had gone into the investigation with his mind made up, and that he had pursued a very ingenious line of argument.

Amendment Defeated.

The amendment was defeated by a vote of 20 to 12. The vote was a party vote. The Socialists voting with the government.

C. W. Munro.

Speaking to the resolution, Mr. Munro said that he had come to certain conclusions on this question by the argument. He could never come to the conclusion that the telegram from Mr. Hays to Mr. Bodwell used in this investigation was intended to be used in the way in which it was used. He never could satisfy himself with regard to that telegram. The remarks of Mr. Paterson with respect to the Grand Trunk Pacific having entered into an arrangement with Mr. Larsen and Mr. Anderson by which \$40,000 was to have been paid, satisfied him that there was no doubt whatever as to what the Grand Trunk Pacific officials thought they were dealing with. They were not dealing with the government.

but with Mr. Larsen and Anderson. He moved an amendment, which, however, was ruled out of order.

J. Oliver.

Mr. Oliver rose to speak at 2.15. He went fully into the whole question, reviewed the evidence taken, and showed that the transaction was one which was not in the interests of the province, and that the government had lent itself to the ends of speculators.

Mr. Oliver was unmerciful in ridiculing Mr. Bowser.

At 4.30 Mr. Oliver took his seat to enable the Premier, he said, to move the adjournment of the House.

A division was taken when the report was adopted on a straight party vote, the Socialists and W. Davidson voting with the government.

The Premier then moved the adjournment of the house until the afternoon.

Notices of Motion.

By Mr. Henderson, on Monday next: Whereas, a subsidy of 50,000 acres per mile was granted to the British Columbia Southern Railway Company (then known as the Crow's Nest & Kootenay railway) by chapter 40 of the statutes of 1890:

And whereas, in pursuance of said act, the following lots of land were granted to the said railway:

(A.) 4,588, 112,640, 78th August, 1890; 4,588, 498,593, 18th August, 1890; 4,590, 518,400, 3rd October, 1901; 4,591, 358,400, 3rd October, 1901; 4,592, 769,800, 3rd October, 1901; 4,595, 627,200, 3rd October, 1901; 4,596, 520,400, 3rd October, 1901. Total, 7,757,200.

(B.) From which the following must be subtracted:

Sold and agreed, 26,417.72; Dominion government, 50,000.00; Morrissey townsite, 271.00; Fernie townsite, 640.00; Crow's Nest Coast Co., 215,120.00. Total, 342,548.72. Leaving a balance of 7,414,651.28 acres.

And whereas by section 11 of said act it is provided as follows:

"The lands acquired by the company shall not be subject to taxation unless and until the same are used by the company for other than railway purposes, or leased, sold or alienated, so long as such lands shall be offered by the company for sale and settlement upon liberal terms to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in council, and the capital stock and all property, other than lands aforesaid, shall be free from provincial and municipal taxation until the expiration of ten years from the completion of the railway."

And whereas by order in council 751, dated 4th December, 1899, by arrangement between the railway company and the province, it was provided as follows:

"On the recommendation of the Hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works, and under the provisions of 53 Vic. chap. 40, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, by and with the advice of the executive council, doth order as follows:

"That the terms upon which the British Columbia Southern Railway Company shall offer their lands for sale and settlement shall be the same as are provided for by the laws of this province."

"That a certified copy of the enclosed report of the chief commissioner of lands and works be forwarded to Mr. L. A. Hamilton, the local commissioner for the British Columbia Southern Railway Company."

And whereas, the said 3,112,184 acres are not offered for sale under the conditions set out in the said order in council, which has as a matter of fact been absolutely ignored by the said company:

And whereas, no portion of the said lands has been assessed or taxed as required by the laws of this province:

And whereas, notice has been given the government of the day that this is the actual state of affairs, and they have not taken any action or steps to amend the same:

And whereas, further, by chapter 8 of the statutes of 1896, a subsidy was granted to the Columbia & Western Railway Company of certain lands on certain conditions therein named:

And whereas, under said act, 54,119 acres of land were conveyed to the said last-mentioned railway company, which last grant was dated October 3rd, 1903:

And whereas, said lands were to be taxed when alienated by the company or agreed to be sold:

And whereas, the said railway conveyed or agreed to sell 271,658 acres to one F. A. Helmer, of the county of Montana, as appears by the public records of this province, by agreement March 13th, 1895:

And whereas, this government came into office June 1st, 1903, and have neglected their manifest duty since that time to tax the lands of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company, and the loss of revenue to this province by reason of this neglect is upwards of \$450,000 since the first day of June, A. D. 1903:

Be it resolved, that the present administration is unworthy the confidence of this House.

It looked like being a long, dull evening for Steel if he were not going to the theatre or anything of that kind. He generally read till 11 o'clock, after which he sat up for another couple of hours plotting out the day's task for to-morrow. To-night he could only wander restlessly about his conservatory, snipping off a dead leaf here and there and wondering where the whole thing was going to end.

With a certain sense of relief David had heard the front door bell toll about 11 o'clock. Somebody was coming to see him, and it didn't matter much who in Steel's present frame of mind. But he swept into the study with a feeling of genuine pleasure as Hatherly Bell was announced.

"My dear fellow, I'm delighted to see you," he cried. "Take the big armchair. Let me give you a cigar and a whiskey and soda and make you comfortable. That's better."

"I'm tired out," Bell said. "In London all day, and since six with Cross. Can you put me up for the night?"

"My bachelor bedroom is always ready, Bell."

"Thanks. I don't fancy you need be under any apprehension that anybody has spirited Van Sneek away. In the first place Henson, who seems to have discovered what happened, is in a terrible state about it. He wanted very badly to see me at Ladbroke, but when he heard that Van Sneek had left the hospital he came down here. In fact, we travelled together. Of course he said nothing whatever about Van Sneek, whom he is supposed to know nothing about, but I could see that he was terribly disturbed. The worst of it was that Cross was going to get me to operate on Van Sneek; and Hatherly, who seems wonderfully better, was going to assist."

"Is your unfortunate friend up to that kind of thing now?" David asked.

"I fancy so. Do you know that Hatherly used to have a fairly good practice near Littleton Castle? Lord Littleton knows him well. I want

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The  
Crimson Blind  
By FRED. M. WHITE

## CHAPTER XL.—(Continued.)

David nodded thoughtfully. And yet, without something very clever and intricate in the way of a scheme, Henson could not have placed him in his present fix.

"There is only one thing to be done," he said. "You and I must go down to Lockhart's and make a few inquiries. With that diamond bracelet and letter in your possession you should have no difficulty in refreshing their memories. Will you have some tea?"

"I am too excited," Ruth laughed. "I couldn't eat or drink anything just at present, David, what a lovely house you have."

"I'm glad to hear that you are going to like it," David said, drily.

Lockhart's received their customers in the usual courtly style. They were sorry they had no recollection of the transaction to which Henson referred. The sale of the bracelet was clear, because that was duly and properly recorded on the books, and as indeed was the sale of the gun metal cigar case to an American gentleman at the Hotel "Rue" in that and more. Bell said warmly, "Now that she is free to act she has developed wonderfully. Look how cleverly she worked out that Rembrandt business, how utterly she puzzled Henson, and how she helped me to get into Littleton's good books again. Henson, even guessing at the reason. And now she has forced the confidence of that rascal Merritt. She has saved him from a gaol into which she might have thrown him at any moment, she has convinced him that she is something exceedingly brilliant in the way of an old mistress, with a great coup ahead—later on she will use Merritt, and a fine hard-cutting tool she will find him."

"Where is Henson at the present moment?" David asked.

"I left him in London this afternoon," Bell replied. "But I haven't heard of him since. In the world that he has made his way to Brighton by this time. In all probability he has gone to London."

Bell paused as the telephone bell rang out shrilly. The mere sound of it thrilled both of them with excitement. And what a useful thing the telephone was!

"Are you there?" came the quick, small whisper. "Is that you, Mr. Steel?"

"I am, Enid Henson."

"There was a long pause, during which David was listening intently. Bell could see him growing right with the prospect of something great, alert and vigorous."

"Bell is here with me at this moment," he said. "Just wait a minute whilst I tell him. Don't go away, please. Under the circumstances it might be dangerous for me to ring you."

"Just a moment. Here's a pretty story."

"Well," Bell said, impatiently. "I'm a mere man, after all."

"Henson is at Ladbroke; he turned up an hour ago, and at the present moment is having his supper in the library before going to bed. But that is not the worst part of it. Williams has gone to put the intruder into the road again when Miss Henson came up. And when you suppose the poor, wandering tramp to be?"

Bell pitched his cigar into the grate full of flowers and jumped to his feet.

"Van Sneek, for a million," he cried. "My head is a-croaking on it."

"The same. They managed to get the poor fellow into the house before Williams brought Henson from the lodge, and he's in the stables now in a rather excited condition. Now, I quite agree with Miss Henson that Henson must be kept in ignorance of the fact, also that Van Sneek must be got away without delay. To inform the hospital authorities would be to spoil everything and play into Henson's hands. But he must be got away to-night."

"Right you are. We'll go and fetch him. Et apres?"

"Et apres he will stay here. He shall stay here, and you shall say that it is dangerous to remove him. Cross shall be told and Marley shall be told, and the public shall be discreetly kept in ignorance for the present. I'll go over there at once, as there is no time to be lost. Miss Henson suggests that I should come, and she tells me that Williams will wait at the lodge gates for me. But you are going to stay here."

"Indeed! And why am I going to stay here?"

"Because, my dear friend, I can

"I'm tired out," Bell said. "In London all day, and since six with Cross. Can you put me up for the night?"

"My bachelor bedroom is always ready, Bell."

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London, Feb. 16.—The promise of spring for this year's debutantes is not a brilliant one. Usually the opening of parliament is the signal for the first court galleys of the season, but this year finds an absent Queen and a court in mourning. There is little prospect of the King and Queen being much in London between now and June, and there are many reasons for the belief that the social season will be a much shorter and less brilliant one than usual. Even the already much-discussed royal wedding with the best of goodwill, do much to liven things up as it will take place in Madrid, and instead of bringing crowned heads to England will take English royalty and the rest of the court set away from London just at the height of the season.

**Burnard's Retirement.**  
The retirement of Sir Frank Burnard from the editorship of Punch has been rumoured for some time, but has now become an actual fact. Sir Frank, as naturally was expected, is leaving the position with the best of goodwill towards everyone on the staff of the newspaper he has served so long, and is retiring on an allowance of the traditional liberal lines of Punch. He is now in his seventieth year and has been connected with the leading humorous paper for forty years. But he does not seem to be confined himself to mere newspaper work in that time for he is said to have written over one hundred plays. It was after essaying several careers that Sir Frank found his life-work, for he first contemplated entering the church. Afterwards he became a Roman Catholic and entered a seminary where his studies were supervised by Cardinal Manning. However, realising that the life of a priest would not be congenial, he turned to the law and entered Lincoln's Inn and was called to the bar, but the stories told of his attempts at practice, make one sympathetic with him in throwing up that profession. His first contribution to Punch was a burlesque on the sensational stories of the day and was entitled "Mokenna or the White Witness." This was accepted by Mark Lemon and illustrated by Sir John Gilbert. Since that day almost every number of the famous "laughing sheet" has contained a contribution from the pen of Sir Frank Burnard. His successor is Mr. Owen Seaman, whose work is well known in Punch under the initials "O. S."

**Late Suppers.**  
A long standing grievance with Londoners is the necessary hurry over late supper at fashionable restaurants after the theatre. Lights begin to be lowered soon after twelve o'clock and by half-past everyone must be outside the restaurant. When it is considered that there is generally a ten-minute delay in getting out of the theatre and then a drive of perhaps another ten, with the chance of not getting a table at once when the restaurant is reached, it will at once be seen wherein the grievance lies. The result is, of course, a scrambled supper, waiters at their wits' end, and the hungry diner, who has probably only had a sandwich dinner before the theatre, driven to a state of frenzy in the effort to get a good meal, after his evening's amusement. Not the least part of the annoyance either is the fact that he will have to pay the highest prices for a supper which he probably has to leave behind him. The more important organs of the London press have taken up the grievance and are urging the necessity of half an hour's extension of time. Restaurant managers interviewed on the subject express the highest satisfaction at the effort to remedy the present state of things and would be only too glad to have the extra time, in order that they might minister to the comfort of their clients in every way. The extension of half an hour, if granted even only during the height of the season, would certainly benefit a large section of the community and harm no one.

**Parsons as Publicans.**  
Having some parsons as stage-managers, as actors, as playwrights and

adopting numerous other occupations, which the God-fearing describe as sinful and degrading, we should really not be unprepared for the parson-publican. Yet, it must be admitted, that it was with something of a shock that we heard of the clergyman who has become the proprietor of a public-house. The Rev. Samuel Thackeray, M. A., L. D. (Oh! shades of Thackeray) has just acquired an inn in Hertfordshire with the high-sounding name of "The Fish and Frogs." The reverend gentleman believes that the church is dying of respectability and the best way to save it is for parsons to come more into touch with the people. He also thinks that as it is next to an impossibility to persuade people to become teetotallers, the best way to prevent them from becoming drunkards, is to look after their material welfare across the bar, by running a public-house on strictly moral lines. So far the enterprising clergyman has not found many to agree with his views and his action has been condemned in strong terms. Most people would rather allow the church to die of respectability, than revive it by Mr. Thackeray's method.

**A Precocious Infant.**  
If laughter is any guarantee of success, "The Little Stranger," a new comedy, just produced at the Criterion Theatre, is assured of it from the start, for the house was in a continuous roar of laughter from the beginning to the end of the piece. The fact that the Little Stranger is a "freak" dressed up as a baby is sufficient explanation of the cause for merriment. This precocious infant, first, drinks and smokes, and behaves generally in a most deplorable fashion, creating considerable division by his antics. Briefly, the plot deals with a wife who is fascinated by a fraudulent spiritualist. The husband, to cure her, consummates a piece of audacious trickery. He pretends to be dead and is supposed to return to earth in the form of a baby. Mr. Hugh Morton, the author of the play, was fortunate in procuring, in the person of Mr. Edward Garratt, an interpreter at once so comic and so clever. In fact, it might be said that this miniature comedian takes the place of the "freak" in the play. The play is written round the antics of the baby, and without it would fall to pieces. It is certainly the best farce that has been seen in London for some time.

**Festive Councilors.**  
The gay members of the London County Council who returned the visit of the Paris Councilors to London by paying a similar one to Paris have come back full of praise for the hospitable Frenchmen. They seem to have been in a whirl of enjoyment all the time, but hope is entertained that they have learned something more from the Parisian than his capacity for amusing himself. Since their return the staff councilors have undergone a considerable amount of chaffing on the score of having kissed the "Queen of the Market," who is the favorite of the London flower-girls, we see in Covent Garden. They are very much upset at the various snaphots which have appeared in the illustrated papers of this interesting ceremony and hasten to explain that it was merely a formal affair and are ungallant enough to say that she was not even good-looking. We imagine, however, that this latter remark is for the benefit of their wives. We learn that the councilors really have made a mental note of many things which they think we would do well to imitate, notably the trams over the bridges, about which there has been so much discussion.

**A Baby Show.**  
The Bishop of London, who has been giving forth his opinion so often recently about the diminishing birthrate, was, no doubt, immensely comforted by the display of five hundred chubby babies, which he had the gratification of witnessing one day this week. The exhibition was inaugurated ostensibly for a charitable purpose, but really for the

encouragement of the working-class mother in the proper feeding of her offspring. No baby over a year old was eligible and a prize was given for the finest infant, both with regard to size and weight, beauty counted for least in this eventful moment of infantile life, flesh and good temper won the day. After the competition there was tea distributed to the mothers, but at this juncture the babies as if resenting the interruption to the contemplation of their charms, set up a dismal chorus of howls. So that later, when the husbands were allowed to look on as spectators, as men generally do on these occasions—they were met with the too familiar squalling, of not one, but five hundred lusty infants. However, the baby was a pleasant sight, full of well-nourished, well-cared for babies, and such competitions do a lot towards encouraging the working-class mother to take an even greater pride in her babies.

**The Dreadnought.**  
The launching of the Dreadnought, said to be the biggest and most powerful battleship in the world, which took place at Portsmouth a few days since, is likely to be followed some time in the near future by the launching of several others. From authoritative source I learn that there was a consultation at the admiralty this week, which is likely to result in the immediate laying down at Portsmouth of two more battleships of the same model, or even of larger dimensions, than the Dreadnought. As to the type of this vessel, it is thought that at present it cannot be improved upon, and the liveliest satisfaction is being expressed in official quarters at the manner in which private firms co-operated with the admiralty and the dockyard authorities in the supply of material, so that the Dreadnought should be launched in record time.

**Iroquois Chief Weds.**  
Earl's Court Exhibition has been the source of more than one extraordinary romance. About two summers back a young English girl earned the condemnation of all, and sundry by her determination to marry a black prince (the son of Lobengula—if memory serves). The ceremony was eventually performed, but the bridegroom, who had the sequel to this romance, though one cannot believe that he was a happy one. Less revolting, however, is the latest romance of an Iroquois chief, called American Horse, who was a conspicuous figure at the Indian village, one of the side shows at Earl's Court last summer. When an exhibition was held of the troops of Indians sent to the continent, and gave their show in various continental cities. In Holland, American Horse, met his fate, in the person of a good-looking widow. It was a case of love at first sight on both sides and with the aid of an interpreter the two managed to exchange ideas and eventually brought the romance to a consummation by a marriage in London this week. The happy pair left for Canada and thence to the Indian village where American Horse has a farm. The widow is possessed of a good deal of property in Amsterdam.

**Rothschild's Emigrants.**  
There are two points specially worth noting in the scheme under which the emigrants are sent out by Lord Rothschild to Canada. The first was allowed in the scheme, that each emigrant they have promised to repay (though the stipulation is not a rigid one) the money back which is aiding them to emigrate and by that means, keep the fund alive for others who will follow them. The second, perhaps is the more important point—that the skilled workmen all undertake to be prepared to work on the land if no work is found for them at their own trade. This will prevent any charges against the committee which has worked with Lord Rothschild of importing unskilled labor and also the emigrants know that they do not go out on any kind of undertaking, but exactly to find a certain class of work. One might add that the batch of emigrants are very far from being "undesirable," but are as a whole "likely" people.

**STOLE JUJU MASK.**  
Captain of British Steamer Performs Daring Feat—Sacrifice was in Progress.

A "juju" or double mask, with a man's head on one side and a woman's on the other, and which is worn by the medicine men of Southern Nigeria while celebrating their horrible sacrifice of human beings, has been captured under remarkable circumstances by Captain Frederick Shadrake, of a banana steamer.

"While at old Calabar," says a correspondent, "Capt. Shadrake heard rumors of a sacrifice in progress. Curiosity led him to go ashore with two or three of his crew, armed with revolvers, to see what was going on."

"He found the Africans sacrificing were lying on the ground, their heads chopped off at one sweep of a sword or cutlass."

"In an instant Capt. Shadrake made for the 'juju,' pulled the mask off the medicine man's shoulders, and ran off with it, followed by his officers, revolvers in hand. This daring feat partly paralyzed the savage spectators, who, if they followed at all, did so too late for the captain reached his boat with his trophy and all hands pulled as if the Old Nick were after them."

Paris taximeter cabs are to be fitted with small electric lamps, which will be at the service of the fare upon his slipping a small coin in the slot. The light will glow for about half an hour for each coin.

## SIR EDWIN GREY

A Personal Analysis—By One Who Knew Him

It is an epitome of the philosopher, and a commonplace of our own experience, that in this life the struggle is worth more than the goal, the chase is more interesting than the capture, even the pursuit of a selfish ambition, is remarked—better than truth itself. I am always reminded of this, contrariwise, when I think of Sir Edwin Grey. He never strives, nor chases, nor purges. Yet he wins the goal, he captures, he arrives.

There is a race of men, who master life. Their victory being inversely as their strife. Who capture by refraining from pursuit; Shake not the bough, yet load their hands with fruit. I doubt if there has been in modern parliament a man who has given less of personal effort than Sir Edwin Grey to win the great prizes of public life. Yet there is to-day no man to whom any of these great prizes is so generally assigned as by absolute right. Sir Edwin Grey has never "bobbled," or entertained for popularity, or intrigued—the very notion is ludicrous in connection with him—or even taken the ordinary pains of the rising politician to push himself forward. Yet his position by himself in some respects higher than that of any man in public life, and the only question is whether he is most needed as colonial secretary, or war minister, or secretary of state for foreign affairs. There is no man among us whose accession to any new cause would be more eagerly welcomed. And yet in political life alone—if the chairmanship of a society, or even a vacant the same divine right of popularity esteem places Sir Edwin Grey in it. If we were a republic he would probably be elected president.

This is curious, it is interesting, it is unique. Why is it?

An Explanation.  
The explanation is no means to be found in accident of birth or the prestige, so pulsant among us, of great wealth. Sir Edwin Grey's social position by himself, is, of course, as good as need be, but nothing to mark him out above his fellows. As fortune goes to-day he is a poor man—a successful barrister probably makes five times his income. He cannot be said to have any exceptional personal gifts or accomplishments. He is a good shot, a very expert swimmer, a keen amateur naturalist, a competent tennis player—a good outst of the sporting qualities Englishmen admire, but again nothing strikingly exceptional. Sometimes, even, his hobbies have stood in his way, as when he has occupied himself with his fancy ducks at Fallowden, when his colleagues though he might better have been spending dreary hours reclining upon the Liberal front bench of the House of Commons. He is no orator—he is not even a recognized expert upon any branch of public affairs. Nor, finally, has he that quality of overmastering and convincing passion by which many of our mediocres, capacity have swept along far abler men and the masses of their fellows. Very much the contrary. When I think of him some other line always comes to my mind.

In the blanching night, when all the world lay frore,  
And the pale moon, like a pale woman, looked down  
On the snow-covered fields, and the frozen  
Man made in passion and by passion  
Man made in passion and by passion  
Man made in passion and by passion

Now the analysis of this remarkable man is bringing us at last to the beginning of the comprehension of his success. Sir Edwin Grey is as passionate as the pale moon, he always seems to commiserate us passion-cursed men. I do not believe it is in his nature to feel passion for man, woman, child, animal, or cause. If ever he was for a moment stirred by passion it would be by the sight of an ill-treated animal, or of a man of his own class and education doing a mean thing, or seeking a personal advantage by an unworthy course. Then I think he might feel passion for an instant. I should not like him to have been present if ever I had lost my temper and kicked a dog, or to be playing bridge with him if I had linked too long before inviting my partner to make trumps.

**Confidence Felt in Him.**  
Herein, if I am right, lies the first and perhaps the chief reason of the extraordinary confidence that is felt in him. This is why the ordinary man, without knowing exactly the reason, trusts him so implicitly. It is Sir Edwin Grey's "sound judgment" that he admires and relies upon—feeling sure, though only instinctively, that he will never "lose his head," that personal preference, or habit, or emotion will play no part whatever in influencing his judgment. That each man, so far as his ability goes, will be decided in a normal temperature, in the cold light of reason, upon its merits. Occasionally he may have made a mistake, or done injustice to an individual, but very seldom, and very unwittingly. His judgment is a court of appeal in which his fellow-men have perfect confidence.

Of course this would not be so unless his judgment were also based upon intellectual ability. In this he is above the average, even of successful men. But it is still the normality of his ability that commands confidence. By birth, by training, by education, by habit he is typically English; his simple and abstemious life is precisely what is admired as English by Englishmen, who, as a rule, do not practise it. His entire independence—indeed indifference to the things most men in his position desire and seek—give him a serene, which again is unique among political leaders. Everybody feels that he is like the Yankee farmer who built his stone fence three feet high and four feet wide, so that if the wind blew it over it would be higher than it was before—that in his own eyes he would be better off if he lost place or office by courageously sticking to his own opinion. Anybody would be glad to go tiger hunting with him, to fall below his own simple standard of what is imperative for a man and a gentleman would be, in his own opinion, the worst misfortune that could befall him—that to what everybody, either from timidity or from instinct, feels about him, and why everybody trusts him. "Not a ribbon to stick in his coat," nor the sublime "ba-porth o' greens" which

crowned for ever an Olympian victor, nor anything British public life can give of prominence or honor, would draw him an inch aside from his own line. He does not want those things—therefore he despises them, and everybody is eager to give them to him—therefore he shakes not the bough, yet loads his hand with fruit. Therefore, for his passionless nature, for his sound English judgment, for his simple intrepidity of mind, his words carry such great—and to those who have probed for the reason—such surprising weight. The House of Commons listens to him with a quality of respect it shows to no other member. It is safe to say that in all his political life Mr. Balfour has never felt anything so acutely as those slow-spoken, unvarnished, deliberate, impassioned words of personal reproach and condemnation from Sir Edwin Grey to which he listened, flushing and twitching, not long ago.

Many attractive gifts, and many valuable accomplishments, Sir Edwin Grey has not. But he has the superlative quality which has gained him in an extraordinary degree the confidence of his fellow-men, and will give him any place or power he will accept that is in their power to bestow—the quality of character.

**AN INTERNATIONAL POLICY.**  
The Battle Cry of the Next Conclave.

Plus X's determination to have what he calls "no foreign policy" has opened the way to a cardinal of whom little has been heard since the conclave. Cardinal Rampolla, after his defeat at that time buried himself in the most profound silence, so that many have almost forgotten his existence, but this by no means signifies that his ambitions are dead. He has gradually become the centre of a small group who look to him as the saviour of tomorrow. They believe that he is the man capable of conceiving and putting into action large and far-reaching plans for an international policy, which will be the battle cry of the next conclave. At present a conclave seems far enough away. But Cardinal Rampolla is comparatively young and can wait. As a sign of the times it was noticed that on his birthday eight cardinals, a nunzio, an ambassador, many lesser diplomats, to say nothing of bishops and lesser clergy, and a few high-born dames, gathered personally at his little palace, which was smothered in gifts of exquisite flowers. Last year, for the same occasion, perhaps one-third of the number were there. This cannot be said to preoccupy Plus X to any great extent, however. Frank, himself, he loves frankness in others: an opposition conducted under the rose is little to his taste, but Cardinal Rampolla understands the discretion of the present Pontiff's policy of conciliation with Italy, and can oppose and take advantage of it without forsaking his principles as he has always been intransigent.

There are many who think here may be found the next Pontiff.

**BATTLE WON BY RAIN.**

The Battle of Grey, 1246, was the English victory in which the element of luck played the greatest part. On that occasion the English army was outnumbered by more than two to one, but Edward was determined to resist the attack of the French to the last breath.

Philip ordered the Genoese cross-bowmen to attack first, but dying to a shower their bows had been rendered useless, while the English archers had kept their own dry in cases. A shower of arrows drove back the Genoese in wild confusion, and Philip, thinking it due to cowardice, ordered his knights to kill them. In doing so, however, they themselves became disorganized, and their attack on the English force resulted in their repulse, with terrible slaughter. Thus, it is fair to describe the victory of the English as being largely due to the shower of rain, Philip's mistake, and their own good sense in covering their bows—Pearson's Weekly.

**Chronic Biliousness**

IN ITS TRAIL FOLLOW HORRIBLE DREAMS, DEPRESSING AND GENERAL WEAKNESS.

The proper elements needed to promote good digestion, regularity of the bowels, correct action of the kidneys and must be supplied when a bilious condition of the system is once established. Ferrozene can't help but do this. It gives the stomach perfect rest, and allows you to partake of and enjoy the variety of food that is necessary for maintaining health. One Ferrozene tablet after each meal will separate the nutritious portions of the food from the waste, which is carried off, thus preventing and curing constipation and its attendant evil, piles.

Being a potent blood purifier, Ferrozene cleanses the crimson food of all bile and impurities, and as a result, the complexion is restored to a rosy, healthy hue, and the dark circles under the eyes and the deathly pallor of the cheeks go away never to return.

Taken for disorders of the stomach, commencing with biliousness, and ending with derangements of the liver and kidneys, Ferrozene achieves marvellous results. It is at the same time a tonic and stimulant.

With the use of Ferrozene appetite will be better, the blood made rich and pure, sleep will be dreamless and sound. Your muddy complexion will be cleared and beautified, your eyes will acquire a new brightness, and as a result, your good health return, you will bless the day you learned the secret of Ferrozene's power.

If you think you need Ferrozene go to the nearest drug store and procure a supply. Refuse a substitute and insist on having the genuine Ferrozene, which costs 25c per box, or 4 boxes for \$2.00. By mail from N. C. Folson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

A woman who had been selling fish entered an omnibus with the empty basket on her arm still giving forth an irresistible odor of the finny folk it had carried. She took a vacant seat next a young "gentleman," who drew his coat-lapels away and plainly showed his disgust. "I s'pose," remarked the woman presently, "that you'd rather there was a gentleman sitting beside you?" "Yes, I would," was the prompt reply. "There was a moment's pause, and then came: "So would I."

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Add PHOSPHORUS and you have FERROL

For many years it has been recognized by physicians everywhere that Cod Liver Oil and Iron should be given in combination if possible, as where one is required the other is in all probability needed, too, each enhancing the value of the other.

Strange to say, although many attempts have been made, no one ever succeeded in combining the oil and iron until, quite recently, a Canadian physician, after some years of study and experiment, managed to solve the problem. He then added just a little phosphorus; the result is

## FERROL

which contains in an elegant, palatable and easily digested emulsion Cod Liver Oil, Iron and Phosphorus, the exact constituents necessary to Increase the Weight, Enrich the Blood and Build up the System.

No argument is needed to prove the value of such a preparation in the treatment of Bronchitis and Pulmonary Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets, Anæmia and wasting diseases of any kind.

For Croup, Whooping Cough and Chronic Coughs and Colds Ferrol is an absolute specific.

FERROL is not a patent mystery. The formula is freely published. It is prescribed by the best Physicians. It is endorsed by the most eminent Medical Journals. It is used in prominent Hospitals, Sanatoriums, etc.

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Which will give an INSTANTANEOUS, BRILLIANT, STEADY flame, by striking on any kind of surface, and is entirely FREE FROM FIRE DROPPINGS, CRACKING AND SPUTTERING. If dropped on the floor and stepped on, it will not ignite, as sometimes does the common parlor match. The "EDDY" match will not deface the finest walls, and is, as its name indicates, perfectly noiseless.

Our other parlor brands are as popular as ever, "KING EDWARD," "HEADLIGHT," "EAGLE," "VICTORIA" and "LITTLE COMET."

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**MAIL CONTRACT**

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 6th April, 1900, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years as required, each way, between Victoria Post Office and Street Letter Boxes, from the 1st May next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Victoria.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

Post Office Department,  
Mail Contract Branch,  
Ottawa, 19th February, 1900.

**Wanted to Loan \$15,000.00**

On business property, also sums ranging from \$500.00 and upwards.

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We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore cure. No artificial means, no "tricks" for parading. The Stammerers Institute, Seattle, Wash.

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When your nerves are weak, when you are easily tired, when you feel all run down, then is the time you need a good strong tonic—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Your doctor will tell you why it has such power over weak nerves, why it makes the blood rich, and why it gives courage and strength. Ask him if it is not just the medicine you need.

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## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

## LIFE'S GREAT GOALS.

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 11th is "The Tongue and the Temper," Matt. v. 33-38. The Golden Text is "Keep the Door of My Lips," Psa. cxli. 3.

By William T. Ellis.

The lifting power of lofty truths keeps humanity on the up-grade. Great ideals make a nation great. The Christian church has for twenty centuries looked above its environment, and raised the latter up toward its own level, because of the exalted principles which are her standards. The greatest claim that religion makes for itself is that it teaches the highest principles of life. The teachings of Jesus are the highest of all. They are the principles of life, the principles of action, which are at once laws and goals.

The power of a single noble truth to transform a human life is illustrated every day. Almost every serious and successful man has a life motto, and usually, if we could have a peep into his wallet we would find there one or more inspiring quotations which represent his most introspective moods. Jesus thus grips life by His teachings and by His life. In the Sermon on the Mount, a fragment of which is the day's lesson, He enunciates great and fundamental principles of action, which are at once laws and goals.

## Truths for the Times.

The Sermon on the Mount is not the climax of Christ's teaching. His life, and His words, and the doctrine expressed on Mount Calvary is on a higher plane than that set forth on the Galilean mountain.

The ethics of Jesus as lived are subtler than the ethics of Jesus as delivered to His disciples on the Mount. Therein He differs from all other philosophers and teachers.

Three truths for the times have been selected by the lesson committee from the entire discourse (or present study). One has to do with speech; the second with actions toward an enemy; and the third the spirit's attitude toward life at large. The title, "The Tongue and the Temper," is inadequate. A wide scope of conduct is embraced; the principles according to the conception of such wholeness and symmetry and perfection of life as resembles that of the Father in Heaven.

Frippery is the Tongue. Profane profanity and idle oaths were an evil of the Master's time, as of ours. "Swear not at all" is the point of His first teaching here. Every man who has studied human nature has marvelled over its propensity to offend with the tongue. Kipling, explaining the modern phrase when he says "I mean may hold any sort of job if he will only hold his tongue." Every kind of foolishness expresses itself by foolish speech. The Jew was quick to swear by his head, by heaven, by earth, by sun, by the holy city and by the temple, for his extravagant speech needed, he felt, some such substantiation. Against this frivolous and futile doctrine Jesus pronounced; His words were not directed against judicial oaths, but against the profane, vulgar, careless and unoriginal speech betrays the same kind of thinking.

If the ancient Jews, with their meaningless oaths, were any more profane than twentieth century America they were in a bad way indeed. Even the most delicate and sheltered sensibilities of girlhood are obliged to undergo the offense of hearing all women of profane and lewd speech on the public highway; and even reputable prints are not guiltless in this particular.

"I didn't think," expresses the sweener, when remonstrated with. Of course, he did not; no fact concerning present day profanity is more patent than his lack of thought. Inability of use words discriminately is the reason why many persons have recourse to stereotyped oaths. The presence of profanity denotes the absence of thought. "Strong speech" is a sign of a weak mind.

A Four-Fold Indictment. Four indictments may clearly be brought against the contemporary habit of vile language. 1. It is meaningless. Oaths are employed without any respect to their significance, or interlarded without sense or sequence. 2. Profanity is unoriginal. One does not hear a new oath in a year. The stupidest gutter drunkard is kept up-to-date as the college student. It needs no genius to be profane. 3. Profanity is unbecoming. The common consciousness of the fitness of things, it is debased from good society. The worst people, when at their best, eschew it. 4. Most serious of all, profanity is irreverent. It does violence to man's respect for Jehovah, who has said, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." The law as delivered on Mount Sinai, and as simplified in the Sermon on the Mount, is clearly violated by the light and unthinking use of oaths.

An encouraging sign of the times, in this respect, is the rapid spread of the Holy Name Society in the Roman Catholic church, which forbids profanity and inculcates reverence for the divine name. A more general organization is the Anti-Profanity Society, which is finding many adherents. Out of consideration for the purity of the mother tongue, for the care, for use of words, for refinement and elegance of speech, and for the Name of Him of whom it is written, "Holy and revered is His Name," suffice, and chaste language is to be promoted.

## How Hate Hurts.

The soul-shrivelling principle of retaliation—"an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth"—comes in need for the condemnation of Jesus. Instead of a close reckoning of vengeance and justice, He would substitute tolerance and magnanimity. No man can really afford to hate, since hate hurts the hater more than the hated. No harm that may be done to an enemy can equal the harm done to one's self. On so low a basis as that of sheer self-interest, it is better to suffer wrong than to pursue revenge.

The magnanimous man conquers both himself and his foe. By this gentle principle, strikingly in contrast with the world's cruel way, Christianity has won notable victories. The meekness of the martyr has more than once converted his slayer. The way Christians can endure extreme injustice has power to overcome even savage foes. One consequence of the Boxer outbreak in China has been an extraordinary increase of accessions to the Christian churches, due, at least in part, to the way Christians conducted themselves during that bloody period.

Everybody is at some time wronged by somebody. Many feel that circumstances wrong them, "compel" them, as the word here used has its making of things and conveniences of them. How shall the injured one retaliate? May he grow bitter in spirit, and by being a hater become hateful; with a grievance against life? Surely not. A soured spirit is a sorry spectacle. The Jesus way is better, for it gives one the spirit of a true conqueror. Some may master circumstances. He who rises serene and strong in his own spirit above every injustice is more than a person who refuses to become vindictive and retaliatory, but maintains, instead, the forgiving spirit of Jesus.

The Ultimate Goal. One of the most difficult, as well as one of the most noble, obligations of the Christian religion is laid down by the great Teacher in the principle, "Love your enemies, and pray for them that persecute you."

With something akin to irony Jesus depicted the little, two-by-four code of conduct which made a man love his own, serve those who served him, and hate those who hated him. Even the despised tax-collectors, the social parasites of Judaism, and the heathens beyond the pale did this.

This was a wolf-creek, and utterly alien to the nature of the God whom Jesus called Father. All who would show themselves of the lineage and character of this Father, proving themselves His sons, must rise to a higher divine plane. The ability of such transcendence for goodness has been recognized by great authors. There is scarcely a great picture in literature than Victor Hugo's portrayal of Jean Valjean's turning good for evil. No book describing a revenge more classed with this one of the world's masterpieces.

The generous spirit is great; the revengeful spirit is mean. They who, like Jesus, who cried on the cross, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do," not only themselves pardon their enemies, but also seek divine pardon for them, are displayed the very attributes of God Himself. And when the last word has been said, it remains true that God-likeness is the greatest ultimate goal of humanity.

## YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY TOPICS.

LIVING LIFE AT ITS BEST. These comments upon the uniform prayer meeting topic of the Young People's Society—Christian Endeavor, Baptists, Young People's Union, Epworth League, etc.—are by William T. Ellis.

A perfect life is a growth. Jesus grew in stature and in favor with God and man. The child that does not develop is unhealthy. Growth is normal and necessary. So it is with a Christian. He must grow, "grow in stature and in favor with God and man." Each new day should find him stronger and wiser, stronger to resist temptation and to serve the Master, and wiser in knowing His will and performing His work.

Christ's perfection atones for our imperfection. We grow in grace by growing in the knowledge of the Lord. One of the divine means of growth is the word of God. As we increase in understanding of its truths we increase in holiness. There really can be no substantial development of Christian character apart from the use of the Scriptures. The man of God is perfected by the word of God.

New wishes, new words, and a new walk, mark all who are in the new way.

There is a mystery in every Christian life, a mystery apart from which religion is inexplicable. That mystery is the Holy Spirit, whom no man has seen and whom no man can understand, yet without whom no man can find salvation or Christian character. One secret of beauty is the presence of the Spirit in a believer's heart. He is our great helper. With-out Him we can do nothing, but by His aid we may grow into the very likeness of Jesus. So, in every Christian's daily prayer should be a supplication for the help of the mysterious and mighty Third Person of the Trinity.

Better live straight than long.

We are set among men to live our own best life for their good and for God's honor. We dare not live for self alone. Our mission is to be as widely and as deeply helpful as possible. All our powers are for the benefit of our fellow-men. What we are and what we may become belong to the world to which God would have us minister.

It is when rooted in Christ that we bear the fruits of the Spirit. These fruits cannot be imputed successfully, and they cannot be grown by any other kind of life than that which is united to Christ. But such a life cannot help bearing them unconsciously, and more than a perfect fruit tree can help bearing its fruit in season.

The worker with human lives especially needs the grace of patience. Nature cannot be changed in a day; tendencies cannot be overcome in an hour. Having done our best by a soul we can only wait. Years often can tell the results of our

labor. New impulses, new habits, new purposes are cultivated slowly. Let us not, therefore, spoil our work or our character by impatience. Doctor Deem's famous rhyme applies:

"That once is best  
And leaves the rest,  
So do not worry."

The new life is an enlarging life. It widens as we advance. Each day's growth reveals new greatness in it. No man has ever yet reached its limits. There are possible heights of loveliness and usefulness which surpass our hopes and dreams. There are depths of communion and peace which exceed our knowledge. The greatness of the new life is inconceivable, though not unattainable. "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him." This is the true of the Christian's life on earth as well as of his inheritance in heaven.

The new life is not of man's merit, but of God's mercy.

Every life is fragmentary until made complete in Christ.

We must press on to perfection; we cannot drift there.

The nearer we get to holiness the farther away from it we feel.

Little virtues make beautiful lives.

Only they grow better whose goal is best. There is no other way to excellence than this. It is in pursuit of perfection that ability is acquired. He accomplishes more who feels while seeking the best, than he who is content from the beginning with the smallest results.

"Not failure, but low aim is crime."

Love is real loveliness.

The old, great love gives the new, great life.

Refinement marks the beautiful character. As we advance in the spiritual life we drop off the grosser habits of the world and find increasing delight in the invisible and eternal. Spiritual perception becomes keener, and all life takes on new meaning. We are not really adjusted to our place in God's universe until the spiritual life becomes predominant.

## SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS.

I have lived to thank God that all my prayers have not been answered.—J. H. Ingelow.

To be happy is not the purpose of our being, but to deserve happiness.—Fichte.

No life can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife.

And all life not be purer and stronger thereby.—Owen Meredith.

Love is the greatest thing in the world, and yet nine people out of ten are after money.—Aron.

A whisper of slander is heard further than a shouted compliment.—The Friend.

For, we know, not every morrow can be said.

So, forgetting all the sorrow we have had, let us go away our fears, and put by our foolish tears, and through all the coming years just be glad.—Hiley.

True kindness does not require that we try to suspend for anyone the fit operation of the laws of human life, or that we excuse him from obedience, most of all to the moral law.—N. P. Gilman.

## NEWS AND NOTES.

General Booth attributes his remarkable vigor in old age to the fact that for the past seven years he has been a vegetarian.

An associate and friend of David Livingstone, Dr. James Stewart, founder of the industrial institute at Lovedale, South Africa, has recently died.

Roberts College, Constantinople, a famous missionary institution, now has an enrollment of 32 young men, representing fifteen races. Half of them, however, are Greek.

It is possible that England's partnership in the opium traffic may soon cease, and long sought by religious people. The new Liberal secretary for India, Mr. John Morley, as well as the new minister in the same office, are both opposed to the traffic.

The question of coolie laborers in South Africa, agitates industrial England. On position to it is very strong. Bishop Hartzell, of the American Methodist Episcopal church, who has just returned from South Africa, is out in a London interview, favoring the Chinese coolie labor.

Extraordinary tales continue to come from India and China concerning religious outbursts similar to the revival in Wales. All night meetings, consecration of hundreds in prayer, and an extraordinary use of Christian song have been the features of these demonstrations.

A beautiful story has come to light concerning Dr. Chestnut, one of the women missionaries recently murdered at Lichou. Just a few minutes before her life was taken, while the mob was threatening her, she bound up the head of a little boy who had been seriously injured in the rioting. Although in imminent peril of

her own life she took time to care for the wound with surgical completeness and painstaking. The missionaries did not learn the story until a week later, when order had been restored and the boy himself told it.

Dreu Theological Seminary will have an endowment of half a million dollars in the efforts which Methodist Episcopal preachers are making toward that end. The president of the board of trustees, Samuel W. Howen, has offered one hundred thousand dollars of the proposed amount.

There are five Popes on the face of the earth," says London Truth. "They are the Pope of the Latin church, the schismatic Pope of the East, the Pope of the Path of the East, the Pope of the Path of the West, the Pope of the Path of the North, and the Pope of the Path of the South, who has five hundred millions of subjects; and the schismatic Pope of the Mohammedan world, who reigns at Morocco."

Among the consequences of the recent

election in Great Britain that will affect the churches is the likelihood of the establishment of the Church of England in Wales. The majority of the people are Dissenters, and the subject has long been agitated. The Welsh are also rejoicing that Mr. Lloyd George, who was elected to direct the new board of education, will be no attempt to coerce the Dissenters into complying with the abhorrent Education Act.

The growth of Bible study and mission study in educational institutions continues to be a marked characteristic of the religious work of the times. Such items as the fact that ninety-five out of the one hundred and eighty-two students of Trinity College, of Huntington, Pa., are studying missions. Or that one hundred and twenty students in Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., are in Bible classes, could be multiplied by the hundred.

The recent student volunteer convention at Nashville, will give a great impetus to this two-fold student work.



## Children's Column

## A MODERN GRANDMOTHER.

I want to see a grandmother like those there used to be. In a cozy little farmhouse, where I could go to tea.

A grandmother with spectacles and a funny, fussy old

Who would make me sugar cookies, and take me on her lap.

And tell me lots of stories of the days when she was small.

When everything was perfect—not like to-day at all.

My grandmother is "granda," and she lives in a hotel.

And when they ask "What is her age?" she smiles and will not tell.

Says she doesn't care to realize that she is growing old.

Then whispers, "But you're far too big a boy for me to hold."

Her dress is shiny and rustle, and her hair is wavy brown.

And she has an automobile, that she steers, herself, down town.

My grandmother is pretty. "Do I love her?"—Ruth.

Our Nana calls her stylish, and on the whole I guess

She's better than the other kind, for once when I was ill

She helped my mother nurse me, and read to me until

I fell asleep, and stayed with me, and wasn't tired, and then

She played 'tine holes of gold' with me when I got out again.

Yet, because I've never seen one, just once I want to see

A real, old-fashioned grandmother, like those there used to be.

—Helen Leah Reed.

## TEA-TIME.

It's time for tea, it's time for tea, the nicest time for you and me.

With lemons over-leaving all done, and for a treat perhaps cake or bun.

And nurse said something about "jam," "It's rude," she says, to "stuff and cram."

But we'll be well-behaved, nor take before the bread and butter, cake.

And don't begin till all are ready. "Now hold that cup and saucer steady."

I'm sure, my manners, you'll agree, are very good at nursery tea.

THE FROST FAIRIES.

It was a very funny figure Stella saw at the window. He seemed to be all points and sparkles, and he was putting shining

spangles upon the window, after which he breathed upon it, and it turned into fairy frost and flowers in glittering ice.

"Are you Jack Frost?" she said. "When I went to bed they said you would be sure to come in the night, and I did so want to see you."

Jack Frost nodded. "I am putting magic curtains on your window, made out of your own breath," he said in a clear, tinkling voice like breaking ice. "But come and see how busy I am outside."

Somehow Stella found herself in the garden. It was full of busy little people. Some of them were weaving nets out of the silky threads which shone in the moonlight, and others were stringing clear, round, sparkling beads upon them as fast as they could. Then they lifted the nets all sparkling with frost diamonds, glittering like little sparks of fire in the moonlight, and flung them over the bushes.

Others were trimming the grass-blades with bits of feathery white, or hanging a glittering fringe of crystal flakes from the twigs of all the trees.

"They are my fairies," said Jack Frost. "They make the pretty sprays" webs you will see in the morning, and when the sun comes out he takes all the frost diamonds back till night."

"Now shut your eyes, Stella," he cried. And when she opened them again the sun was shining through the window, covered at the bottom with frost pictures.

"Look, Stella," said her mother, who had come in to wake her. "A spider has spun his web right across the top of your window." "See how pretty it is with the frost on it!"

Stella looked at the glittering web, all laden with sparkling frost diamonds, but she said nothing of Jack Frost, for grown-up people do not always understand.

"If you take my advice, girls," said the Velvet Lady, "you will stay down here in the cool, comfortable darkness. I have been upstairs myself, on to the lawn, and I assure you the sun is positively dazzling."

"Will it be safe for us, Mother," they asked, "in this wonderful world, where the sun shines?"

Dame Nature smiled indulgently. "Foolish, children," she answered, "should I send you there if it were not?"

The world is a beautiful place, and the Velvet Lady is as blind as a bat."

The Fair Maids were comforted, and grew only more and more impatient for the summer to return.

"You don't know when you are well off," the Velvet Lady told them bluntly. "That may be true, but we cannot help it," said the maids, and they sighed, because waiting is a tiresome business.

But the longest-for moment came at length, and never had their mother's voice sounded so commanding as when she called to them saying:

"January has passed away, and February reigns partly again. Rise up, Fair Maids, to greet him!"

"Close to the garden gate, upon which the robin sat and sang a patch of graceful snowdrops, ten in all, looked out upon the world with wondering eyes."

THE OLD PLACES.

Say, how would you like to go with me away from the green and smiling. To a place I know where the fields stretch green.

And there's haught of strife and tending; And how would you like to forget the noise

And these haunted city faces, And bury them deep in the dream we'd have

In the good old boytime places?

Say, how would you like to go with me To the willows, friendly coveys. Down to the river, where, long ago,

The pickered used to hover? And how would you like to wander again As we did with sunburned faces, And have brown feet and ragged clothes,

And live in the water cool and deep. One of those boytime places?

Say, how would you like to go with me And forget your tribulations In the romp and rave and heedless life

We knew in our school vacations? And now would it be to find the pond, The one where the old millrace is,

And dive in its water cool and deep. One of those boytime places?

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

"Starr's manager has promised to give a presentation of that comedy for mine," said Dr. Ritter. "but I don't know when it's to come off." "Probably the night after it's put on," suggested the crust critic.—Philadelphia Press.

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## EVIDENCE IS NOT NEARLY ALL IN

Saved From By "Fruit-a-tives"



MASSON, P.O. Box 438. That

"I have much pleasure in reporting to you the great benefit received from taking 'Fruit-a-tives'—and I feel that I cannot say too much in favor of a medicine which has done me so much good. I was a martyr to that distressing complaint chronic constipation accompanied by severe headaches, backache, sick stomach and all the symptoms of dyspepsia. I had also a dreadful complexion, sallow to the extreme and black under the eyes. I had every symptom of kidney irritation and I had been told by physicians that my kidneys were affected. I consulted a number of physicians and took various remedies but received very little benefit. Last May I was advised to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and when I began to take them I had little faith of getting anything to give me permanent relief, but after I had taken half a box of 'Fruit-a-tives' I began to feel better and before I had finished one box the constipation was relieved, the headaches left me, the pain in my back was better and I could sleep as soundly as when I was a child. Also my complexion began to clear up again, all the sallow disappeared and the black circles under my eyes went away. The pain in the back gradually left me and all signs of kidney disease disappeared by the first of August after I had taken three boxes. Since then I have continued to improve and now I have none of my old symptoms and my appetite is good, digestion splendid and my complexion as clear as when I was a young girl. Also the constipation from which I had suffered so long has been entirely cured and it is not necessary for me to take the 'Fruit-a-tives' now as I am quite well in every way. I took no medicine but 'Fruit-a-tives' but I followed faithfully the directions as to diet etc., given in the pamphlet which accompanies each box of 'Fruit-a-tives'."

(Sgd.) FLORENCE JAMISON.

Every part of the body is constantly decaying and being renewed. The dead cells, or tissue waste, should be removed by the skin, kidneys and bowels. When these organs do not act regularly, this poisonous matter stays in the system—is taken up by the blood—carried to heart, liver, stomach, brain and nerves all over the body—and poisons everything it touches.

"Fruit-a-tives" keep each organ clean and healthy. "Fruit-a-tives" act on the skin, stimulating the millions of minute glands and opening the pores so the waste can escape. They act on the liver sending more bile into the bowels and making the bowels move regularly and naturally every day. They act on the kidneys, strengthening and invigorating these organs and curing all kidney disorders.

At all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price—see a box or 5 boxes for \$2.50

Fruit-a-tives or Fruit Liver Tablets.

Manufactured by FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA.

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VICTORIA

## COCK-A-DOODLE-DO



We're justified in crowing over our competitors. Our cocks, stop-cocks, etc., are cock of the pipe. Our joints don't leak. Sewer gas we lead out. We don't find it in the house except when we fix some other fellow's plumbing. Ever have your house tested for sewer gas and leaks? That's one thing we do. Then we fix things. It's worth the cost.

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Miss Mae Banfield, of Vancouver, after spending a couple of weeks with her friend, Miss Muriel Henderson, of Rockland avenue, left for home last Saturday night.

Miss Maude, of Plummer's Pass, is the guest of the Misses Pitts, St. Charles street.

Mrs. Brady, who has been living in Golden for the past year, is now in Victoria, where she will spend some time with her daughters, Mrs. O. M. Jones and Mrs. George Shaw.

Mr. W. E. Scott, of Ganges Harbor, is in town.

Mrs. C. A. Taylor, of Rockland avenue, is in Vancouver, the guest of Mrs. Irwin. At Christmas time Mrs. Irwin was in Victoria staying with Mrs. Taylor.

Mrs. Burke and Mrs. Fen left on the last steamer for San Francisco. Mrs. Burke's son, Mr. Larry Burke, who used to be here with W. A. Ward & Co., is now in business in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Pemberton, who have been in England for the last couple of months, are expected home shortly now. Mrs. W. E. Oliver and daughter are also on their homeward journey.

Miss Evelyn Tilton is back from a short stay in Vancouver with Mrs. J. H. Senkler. She went over for the grand opera.

Miss Steel, of Peterboro, is staying with Mrs. H. B. Mackenzie.

Mr. Robin Dunsinuir is back from a short trip to England. Mrs. Dunsinuir, who went over some time ago, is expected to return in a month or so. Misses Elinor and Marion Dunsinuir, who are at school in England, will be home in the early summer.

Miss Margaret McDonald, of Victoria, left last night for San Francisco, and after spending a couple of weeks there, she will go on to Los Angeles, where her friends, Miss L. Russell and Mrs. Boardman, are at present staying. She will be away about two months.

Mrs. Spalding has returned to Pender Island after a stay of two weeks with friends in town.

Mrs. Walker (nee Miss Ada Askew), of Vancouver, has been visiting Mrs. T. W. Paterson.

#### IS IT IN YOUR HOUSE?

#### EXPERIENCE PROVES THAT WITHOUT NERVINE A HOME IS SCARCELY COMPLETE.

Scarcely a day goes by in a large family that some pain or ache doesn't require an honest treatment like "Nervine." Miss E. Diegel, writing from Willow Creek, Ont., says: "A few days ago I got drenched with rain and got an attack of lumbago; it was like a steel rod piercing my back. I also had carache and was just with pain. I applied some balming soaked with Nervine to my ear and rubbed on the Nervine for the lumbago. My friends said it would take days, but that rubbing with Nervine gave relief, and in a few hours I was well. No other liniment I know of could do this."

#### ALLEGED MURDERERS.

Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus Made in Supreme Court at Boise.

Boise, Idaho, March 3.—The argument for application for writs of habeas corpus by Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone came up in the supreme court this afternoon.

J. H. Hawley, senior counsel for the prosecution, opened the proceedings by asking leave to amend the return of the writs so that it would show that the men were held on bench warrants issued by the district court of Canyon county on an indictment returned against the men there for murder.

Fred Miller, for the defence, objected, on the ground that the indictment was returned after the writs were applied for, and the change would make a new case.

The court admitted the amendments, subject to objection, with the understanding that the matter would be argued later.

Mr. Hawley then moved to strike out from the answer to the return all reference to the arrest of the men in Denver and bringing them to this state; also striking all portions of the answer charging conspiracy before the Governor of Colorado and the Governor of Idaho, or by any of the others connected with the case, on the ground that it was irrelevant and immaterial and the answer would be complete without it.

The court conferred together and announced the argument on the motion to strike out would be heard first, and Mr. Hawley proceeded to give his reasons. He held it made no difference how the men came here; they were here and were being held on bench warrants. Unless it was found that they were illegally held here the court would have no jurisdiction over the case. He cited a number of authorities in support of his position.

Fred Miller, for the defence, followed. He took the ground that the men were being held here without authority of law. In the cases cited he said the

On Wednesday Miss Beattie Dunsmuir gave a delightful luncheon at Burieth in honor of Miss Creighton, of Brantford, and Miss Steel, of Peterboro, who are now visiting Victoria as the guests of Mrs. H. B. Mackenzie. The lunch table was very prettily arranged with a profusion of lovely red roses. The guests included Miss Creighton, Miss Steel, Miss Plummer, Miss Gladys Perry, Miss V. Pooley, Miss Violet Powell, Miss Tallow, Miss P. Eberts and Miss Evelyn Tilton.

Miss Zeffe Holmes, of Duncan, is the guest of Mrs. W. F. Bullen, Esquire, mail road.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Taylor, of Vancouver, have been in town during the week.

Mrs. Cuthbert Worsfold, of New Westminster, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Charles, of Fort street.

Mr. Roland Stuart, the proprietor of Hatley Park, will leave for England on Monday night. Mr. Stuart, when the navy was here, had the contract for supplying water to the ships, and while in England recently his new house at Cowwood was burned, so that now he has no ties to keep him here.

With the approach of spring the number of golfers playing every afternoon increases wonderfully, and in fact the links are so over-crowded that I am told it is sometimes quite dangerous. To the uninitiated golf seems the least dangerous of all games, but only within the last week or so a couple of accidents have happened at Oak Bay, but fortunately neither of them proved serious. The victims were Mrs. A. W. Jones and Mr. E. V. Rodwell. One visitor at the links from Seattle was Mr. Joseph Collins, and there are several Winnipeg people staying at the Oak Bay hotel, who came out attracted by the fact of playing golf, and it is needless to say they are taking full advantage of their opportunity. If at home they would have to be curling or playing hockey on the ice.

Mrs. Nanton and Mrs. Beauland spent the week end at Duncan.

Mrs. Blandy (nee Miss Violet Vernon), is expected in Victoria sometime during the next month. Capt. Blandy has been stationed at Halifax, but now that the Imperial troops have been removed he will be leaving shortly.

Lieut. Smith, R. N., has arrived to join the staff of officers of the Egeria. He takes the place of Lieut. Miles, who has taken an appointment with the Dominion government for survey work on the St. Lawrence river.

Mrs. Herbert Kent will be at home on the first and third Tuesdays in the month in future, as she finds Thursday a most inconvenient day for her friends.

LADY GAY.

men were fugitives from justice, but in this case they were not. They were not in Idaho when the murder was committed and therefore could not be held as fugitives from justice. They were arrested on the warrant of extradition issued by the Governor of Colorado.

Mr. Richardson followed, covering the same ground with much elaboration, and the argument was closed by W. E. Borah for the state. Mr. Borah said as a matter of law they were not interested in the manner in which the men were brought here. It was well settled by law, he said, that whatever means may have been employed to bring men charged with crime from another state, a court will not in this class of proceedings review the means employed. The argument of the defence will be in point if presented to the supreme court of Colorado, but this court will not inquire into the number of authorities in support of this motion, strikes out under consideration until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Citizen.—Now that you're living in the country don't you miss the early morning noise and bustle of the city? Sub.—I do if I miss the 634 train. Philadelphia Press.

Two men were talking about a neighbor who was noted for his "nearness," when one exclaimed: "Why, he's so all-fired stingy that he won't laugh at a joke unless it's at somebody else's expense!"—Brooklyn Life.

#### GO BACK TO NATURE.

#### USE THE OZONATED AIR CURE FOR ALL TYPES OF CATARRHAL DISEASES.

To-day doctors fight Catarrh not by internal dosing which ruins the stomach, but by Catarrhose—Nature's cure.

This simple inhaler treatment is sure to cure.

You see it goes direct to the source of the disease.

The healing vapor repairs the damage done by catarrhal inflammation.

Those tiny air-cells and passages that ordinary remedies can't reach, the spots that are sore—all come instantly under the influence of Catarrhose.

Nothing is simpler, nothing surer, nothing else can destroy the cause of Catarrh and cure it as thoroughly as Catarrhose.

In Shuk, N. S., Mrs. N. S. Wilmut proved the merit of Catarrhose and writes:

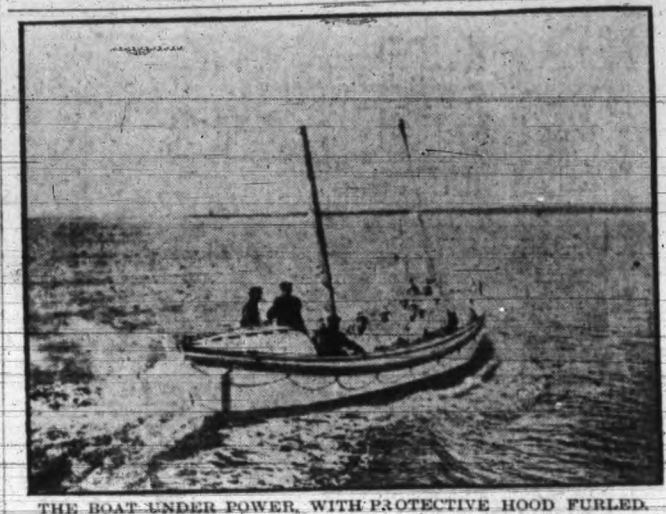
"I have been a most dreadful sufferer from catarrh and bronchial trouble. On damp days I would hawk and suffer great distress in my throat. I used all kinds of medicines, but didn't get permanent relief till I used Catarrhose. It has strengthened my throat, cured my cough and made me entirely well."

Your druggist sells Catarrhose; two months' treatment \$1.00, trial size twenty-five cents.

## THE EVOLUTION OF THE LIFEBOAT

An article on "The Evolution of the Lifeboat," from the pen of Capt. C. H. McLeellan, Inspector and Superintendent, United States life saving service, appeared in a recent issue of Marine Engineering, and will be of interest to readers of the Times. Dominion government officials are at present inquiring into the most suitable type of boat for use on this coast. The illustrations which accompany this article are those of a boat which will be inspected. The article follows:

The self-righting and self-bailing

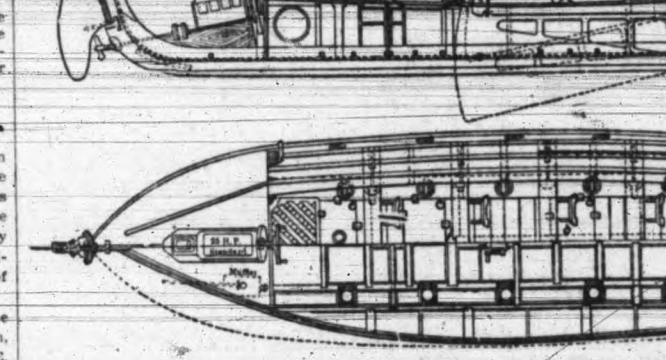


THE BOAT UNDER POWER, WITH PROTECTIVE HOOD FURLED.

Lifeboat of to-day is not a recent invention, as many magazine and newspaper articles of recent date would lead one to suppose. The origin of the lifeboat, or a boat especially designed to save life, dates back to the year 1785, when one Lukin, a coach builder, of London, built a boat having a deck with air spaces below the deck and at the sides and ends, with projecting gunwales of cork, and an iron keel to give it the desired stability. Several boats were built from Lukin's design, and are reported to have saved many lives on the English coast. The boat was not self-righting nor self-bailing. Lukin died in 1834 at Hythe, Kent, England, and the following inscription

any of the end air cases above the line of flotation is 4½ tons; that of the side air cases on deck, 1½ tons, and of the spaces below the deck, 5½ tons. A load of forty-four men taken from the works of the builder brought the deck scuppers awash.

Lateral stability or stiffness is of more importance in a lifeboat than in any other type of boat, since, from its work in the surf, it is more exposed to the risk of upsetting. This is obtained in the boat in question by the outside gunmetal keel before referred to, the gunmetal centreboard and the copper tanks in the air spaces below the deck. The end air cases or chambers also offer strong resistance to an upset



Inboard Profile, and Arrangement Plan of New Lifeboat.

is still to be seen on his tombstone in Hythe churchyard. This Lukin was the first who built, and was the original inventor of that principle of safety by which many lives and much property have been preserved from shipwreck; and he obtained for it the King's patent in the year 1785.

No great improvement was made upon the Lukin boat until the year 1852, when, because of many wrecks and much loss of life on the English coast, the Duke of Northumberland offered a prize of one hundred guineas for the best model of a lifeboat, and five officers of prominence of the line and construction corps of the royal navy were selected as judges. Two hundred and eighty models were sent in from the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Germany and the United States, to compete for the prize, which was won by Mr. James Beeching, of Great Yarmouth, his model being of the self-righting and self-bailing type.

The judges, however, were not entirely satisfied with the Beeching boat, and requested Mr. James Peek, assistant master shipwright of the Woolwich dockyard, to examine the various competing designs once more, and to embody as many of the good qualities of the best plans as possible, into a new design, and the present 34-foot self-righting, self-bailing lifeboat is the result, with such improvements as the years of service since have suggested.

When the United States life-saving service was reorganized in 1872, one of the self-righting lifeboats was purchased from the Royal National Lifeboat Institution of Great Britain, and the lifeboats of the service have since been built practically upon the same principle, with some minor changes which are considered improvements.

A lifeboat should combine the following qualities to the greatest degree possible: Extra buoyancy, stability, self-bailing, self-righting, passenger accommodation, strength, speed; and no boat has yet been brought to the attention of the officials of the life-saving service which combines in so great a degree the above qualities, as the 34-foot service lifeboat recently completed by the Electric Launch Company, of Bayonne, N. J., from plans furnished by the government.

This boat is made unimmovable by means of a deck at the load waterline, and three cross bulkheads and two

longitudinal bulkheads below the deck, the watertight spaces within these bulkheads being completely filled with copper air-tanks, eighty-two in number. Additional buoyancy is also obtained from the end air cases, which, though chiefly intended to assist in the self-righting quality, will alone support the boat if it be filled with water, and also from the side air cases on deck under the side thwarts, which are intended to throw any water coming on board to the amidships emptying tubes. It is estimated that the buoy-

from any pressure of water or air from below.

The boat is made self-righting by giving it considerable gunwale sheer, two feet four inches amidships, and by air cases or chambers at each end, six feet long, of the height of the ends, and continuing their length parallel with the waterline, having sufficient cubical contents from the thwarts upward to bear the whole weight of the boat when inverted or bottom up in the water. When the boat is forcibly held in the water with the keel upmost, it is floated unsteadily on the bow and stern air cases, while the heavy gunmetal keel, weighing 1,850 pounds, the metal centreboard weighing 750 pounds, and the copper air cases in the hold weighing 950 pounds, being then above the "centre of gravity," effects an unstable equilibrium, and the weight, falling on one side or the other of the centre of gravity, rights the boat to her ordinary position; while the water shipped during the upset is thrown amidships by the side air cases and quickly escapes through the eight bottom bailing tubes. The raised end air cases or chambers are a great factor of safety to a lifeboat by preventing all water or other weights from loading the boat at either end, and by keeping water from breaking over the bow or stern, and giving a great resisting power to the submergence of the ends. The arrangement of the air cases forming the extra buoyancy is such as not to interfere with the passenger-carrying properties of the boat.

There is no other boat of its size that is exposed to such hard usage as a service lifeboat. It is liable to be thrown heavily upon the beach or rocks, or against a vessel's side, or to come in contact with floating wreckage. To guard against serious injury from such causes, no pains or expense are spared in its construction. The specifications call for the very best material and workmanship. The best of white oak is used for the keel, keelson, stem and stern posts, the latter, root knees. The planking is of 4½ inches with the keel amidships; each plank not to exceed seven inches in width, and extending in one length from gunwale to gunwale on opposite sides of the boat to within eight feet of each end, and thereafter in one length from rabbet to gunwale. Between each two layers of planking

laid in white lead and oil, and both layers of planking copper riveted through and through. The outside keel is bolted through the keelson and planking with composition bolts, and below the keel is bolted the gunmetal keel, three-inch deep, sliding like the wooden keel. A strong feature of the construction is the fenders of white oak, six inches wide and two inches thick in one length, extending from stem to stern, fastened through and through the risings. There are two inside bilge keelsons, one on each side, of 1½-inch yellow pine, extending the whole length of the space between the

end air cases, from the skin to the deck, forming longitudinal watertight bulkheads. Three athwartship bulkheads of the same material are dovetailed into these bilge keelsons. The spaces between the bulkheads and bilge keelson, and between the skin and deck, are filled with eighty-two close-fitting, watertight, copper tanks, shaped to the spaces they occupy, all of which can be removed through the hatches in the deck. The deck is of mahogany, laid in the most substantial manner. The centreboard is of gunmetal. There are two hollow spruce spars, with sprits, sails and one jib, and ten 15-foot oars, double banked.

accomplished by a deck placed above the load water-line, and ten six-inch copper tubes, five on each side of the deck, opening on the outside of the bottom of the boat, the upper ends at the deck being fitted with self-acting valves. These valves have a plate fitted in the upper ends of the tubes, turning upon an axis on one side of its centre, so balanced as to remain shut of itself, the larger half seating against a shoulder above the valve, and the smaller half having its seat below the valve, so that it is opened by the slightest weight of water upon the larger half from above, and shuts still closer

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laid in white lead and oil, and both layers of planking copper riveted through and through. The outside keel is bolted through the keelson and planking with composition bolts, and below the keel is bolted the gunmetal keel, three-inch deep, sliding like the wooden keel. A strong feature of the construction is the fenders of white oak, six inches wide and two inches thick in one length, extending from stem to stern, fastened through and through the risings. There are two inside bilge keelsons, one on each side, of 1½-inch yellow pine, extending the whole length of the space between the

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It adds materially to the attractiveness of your Rooms to have the walls and ceilings correctly decorated with New and Harmonious designs in wall papers and coverings. These you obtain in Perfection from



## The Melrose Co., Ltd.

ART DECORATORS

40 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Next to Five Sisters' Block

M.800

A unique steering gear is so arranged that it can be instantly disconnected from the rudder head, permitting of the rudder being hoisted out of the water by a purchase always in place, thus enabling the boat to be steered by sweeps when a broken surf, where it would be unsafe to steer by the rudder. A spray hood for protection in freezing weather covers a portion of the deck, and folds snugly against the forward air chamber when not in use.

In addition to the above means of propulsion, a gasoline auto-motor has recently been installed. The officials of the United States life-saving service have been prompt to recognize the advantage in power and lighter weight afforded by the gasoline auto-motor, and are installing them in the 34-foot class of self-righting service lifeboats described above. This class of boat is about the maximum in size and weight that can be advantageously handled by the regular crew of a life-saving station with oars or sails, and to install a heavy motor in them would necessitate increasing the dimensions of the boat to an unmanageable size, or reducing the passenger capacity of the boat. Several of this class of lifeboats are fitted with the ordinary gasoline engines, several years ago, and while they have been a pronounced improvement and have added greatly to the efficiency of the boat, the loss in carrying capacity, because of the great weight of the motor, has been severely felt. At the time the boats above referred to were fitted with the gasoline engines, the lightest 25-horsepower engine obtainable was about 1,200 pounds in weight, which, with the fittings amounted to nearly 1,500 pounds. At the present time the same class of boat is being equipped with a 25-horsepower "Standard" auto-motor which, with its fittings and fuel, has a weight of less than one-half of the old equipment, and with a large increase of revolution and speed. This motor is installed in the after air case, and drives an 18-inch three-bladed propeller 900 revolutions. The main fuel tank, holding seventy-five gallons, is in the bottom of the forward air case, with an auxiliary tank holding twenty-five gallons in the top of the same case, in which the fuel is pumped as needed from the main supply. This arrangement carries the principal weight of the fuel low down in the boat, while the height of the auxiliary tank gives sufficient fall of fuel to the motor in the rougher sea. The fuel is led to the motor through a brass pipe let into the keel outside of the boat. All of the attachments for running the motor lead to the outside of the bulkhead of the after air case, and are protected in sleeves from accident by rope, oars, etc. In case of an upset, the motor is automatically stopped by breaking the circuit of the spark, by an ingenious device designed by the Electric Launch Company. It consists of four metal rings forming a circular cage upon a slide base in which travels a brass ball. As this circuit breaker is placed in the boat on a vertical plane, the top section is insulated from the lower section, the amount of insulated area depending upon the angle at which it is desired to have the ignition circuit of the motor cut off, and, therefore, can be varied as required. In the case of the boat in question, the half is insulated, the lower half uninsulated, and in this section the ball travels. The ignition circuit of the motor is so arranged as to have this cage in series with the battery and sparking points, upon her beam ends, the ball rolls to the insulated portion, and, therefore, opens the ignition circuit. The electricity is conducted through the metal ball and rings. As far as we know, this is the first time this form of circuit breaker has ever been used, and we believe it the simplest scheme that has yet been devised. In the capsize tests made with the boat, in which a crane was necessary to throw it over, the motor was running at full speed, and upon reaching the quarter point or on its beam ends, the circuit breaker stopped the motor. The boat being thrown bottom up instantly self-righted and emptied itself, and the motor was again started as soon as a man could reach the starting crank.

Recent tests of this boat for speed, endurance and carrying capacity have been most satisfactory, and it is believed that the present boat is as completely equipped for the work of the life-saving service as it is possible to make it.

TEMPERANCE IN FOOD.

There is one disease which, according to Sir James Barr, M. D., the senior physician of the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, kills more men in the vigor of manhood than any other. This bears the name of arterio-sclerosis, or arterio-degeneration. It is usually, says Sir James Barr (whose address on the subject is reprinted in the British Medical Journal) a disease of late adult life, and is much more common among men than among women on account of

the facts that they live more freely, have more mental worry and anxiety, are more exposed, and are subjected to much greater physical strain. "Worry, anxiety, and all forms of mental strain," says the lecturer, "are powerful factors in the production of arterio-sclerosis. Such causes as these may account for the early degeneration of American men. At sixty the majority of them are old, whether they be ready for the lethal chamber or no. If by that time they have not acquired a sufficient competency to make their friends take an interest in them, they soon retire from this sphere. . . . So far as my experience goes, the American women wear better."

Sir James points out that "So far as arterio-sclerosis is concerned, the excessive use of nitrogenous food kills more adult men than alcohol. After witnessing one of the great temperance advocates of the last century die, I stated that he would not live three years, and he was dead within two."

THEY MADE THIS COUPLE HAPPY

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DOING GOOD WORK ABOUT FORT ARTHUR.

Mr. Dick Souvey and Wife Both Had Kidney Troubles, and the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy Cured Them.

Fort Arthur, Ont., March 2.—(Special.)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidney trouble of men and women alike has been proved time and again in this neighborhood, but it is only occasionally they get a chance to do double work in the same house. This has happened in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Souvey, a farmer and his wife, living about seven miles from here. In an interview Mr. Souvey said:

"My wife and myself have used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and have found them a big benefit to our health. We had a Grippes two winters and were exposed to much frost and cold. Our sleep was broken on account of urinary troubles and pain in the kidneys. We each took six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and now enjoy good health."

BLIND POULTRY FARMER.

Ex-Army Captain's Wonderful Sense of Touch.

The latest occupation for the blind is poultry farming. In 1893, Captain Pleson Webber, serving on the Afghan frontier, was stricken with a stroke and lost the use of his eyes. When he came home he shuddered at the idea of continued idleness, and after learning the usual accomplishments of the blind, he studied poultry farming, and finally took a farm at Stockton, in Warwickshire. That was three years ago. Since then he has raised two thousand chickens and ducks and conducted a profitable business.

"Yes," said Captain Webber, in conversation with a representative of the London Mail, "it's quite easy to find one's way about the buildings. I started with one incubator. In the first year I reared 700 chickens."

"My blindness does not prevent me from judging poultry. I get hold of them, and from the feel of the feathers, the shape of the head, and the size and shape of the spur, and the general conformation of the body, I can tell within a little the breed of the bird, its condition, its age, and other particulars."

Another Wonderful Case.

Here is Something That Will Be Welcome News to Many a Discouraged One.

"For several years I have been troubled with gas around my heart, shortness of breath, in fact, if I walked my usual gait my breath would get so short I would be compelled to make several stops during my walk."

"Of late my food did not digest properly. It turned sour in my stomach, causing me great distress; often, too, I had disagreeable attacks of belching gas and heartburn."

"I was bothered with severe pains across the small of my back and the least bending or turning would cause me to almost cry out."

"I was induced to try Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill and from the very first found relief."

"For the last three months I have had no recurrence of my former complaints, so I am bound to say Anti-Pill has indeed cured me."

This is the voluntary statement of Wm.



# How to be Healthy and Beautiful

by Mrs. Henry Symes

## How to Drink Water

### Glassful an hour before eating

HOW and when and where we drink water seems to most of us such a unimportant part of our daily existence that we really give the matter very little thought. It seems so much like something for nothing that we neglect what is really not only a preventive of, but a panacea for, many ills.

A beginning of kidney trouble lies in the fact that people, especially women, do not drink enough water. The few general hints I am giving are well worthy of consideration.

Try to drink a little water as possible with meals, but take a glassful about half an hour to an hour before eating. This rule alone, persisted in day after day and month after month, will improve the general health and the complexion likewise.

Water taken with meals should be sipped as well as taken sparingly. Ice water should be taken as seldom as possible, never would be a better rule. And the habit of putting iced water in the drinking water is to be avoided, as one never knows what may be taken into the stomach through this medium. The better way is to fill bottles with water and allow them to stand beside ice to chill.

Tests which have been made show that one glass of ice water, which means an average tumblerful, poured hastily down the throat reduces the temperature of the stomach so that it takes it more than half an hour to regain the heat it has lost.

Cold water, sipped slowly, will quench the thirst and not cause such a result. When in doubt about the purity of the drinking water the following simple test can be made: Pour a pint into a perfectly clean bottle, cork it securely and allow it to stand five or six hours. Instantly on withdrawing the cork smell

A tumbler sipped immediately upon arising.

Pour into a clean bottle to test.

the contents. If it has an unpleasant odor, beware. The most important thing to remember about drinking water is: First, be sure that it is pure; second, drink sparingly between meals, but sparingly with meals; third, avoid chilling the stomach with ice water; fourth, drink in large quantities. As to hot water, there is no end to the good that may be acquired through this simple remedy. Cold-blooded people, who have little thirst, will do well to make a business of drinking a certain amount of hot water every day throughout the winter season. It lessens the tendency to take cold and improves the circulation. Before going to bed is a good time for this, as it warms up the body and prepares the way for a good night's sleep. Many cases of indigestion, headache, neuritis, cold hands and feet can be quickly cured by drinking slowly one or two pints of water so hot that it almost burns the throat.

## Mrs. Symes' Aids to Correspondents

M. W.—The right kind of a complexion brush used properly is helpful and not harmful. Choose one that is about five inches long and oval in shape. It should have bristles soft enough not to scratch the skin, but firm enough to describe, but do not know anything about its merits.

B. T.—To strengthen your instep I advise you to procure one of the steel supports which come for this purpose. They are easily adjusted and give great relief. You can have the Vaucaire remedy prepared by any reliable druggist.

Will you kindly tell me through the "Petitioner" under the name "FONTHILL".

Excessive perspiration, especially under the arms, is a condition which indicates a nervous or run-down condition, and in such instances a tonic should be taken to build up the system. For external treatment, use a good powder which will tend to prevent over-secretion of the sweat glands. Washing under the arms night and morning with hot water and common brown starch soap has often proved most effective. Rubbing with cologne and water or alcohol and water in equal parts is also helpful.

J. S.—The Vaucaire Remedy, for which formula is frequently given, is the only one that I know anything about.

CATHARINE M. C.—I think this is the cream to which you refer:

Cleansing Cream: White wax, 2 ounces; spermaceti, 2 ounces; sweet almond oil, 10 ounces; distilled water, 2 ounces; glycerine, 2 ounces; salicylic acid, 10 grains.

L. S.—Rubbing a little vaseline into the roots of the hair is excellent for promoting its growth, and in the case of children I think it preferable to a comb. Keeping the ends properly trimmed is also most beneficial.

V. O. Q.—The condition you describe indicates some internal disturbance, and I advise you to consult a reliable physician who can give you specific treatment.

BLACK EYES.—From your description I think you are troubled with eczema, and for this you should consult a

## Good Judgment is Required in Choosing Your Bath

By Dr. Emma E. Walker

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NOW and then people such as washerwomen, who use strong washing soaps or powders, are troubled by an obstinate eczema which cannot be cured until the cause is removed.

I heard of a case like this the other day where a young girl who served as waitress also laundered the table linen. It was only after the most careful investigation that she admitted using a powder in the water for whitening the linen. Her hands were in such condition that she was obliged to wear gloves. The eczema was worse on her arms and hands than on her face. The cause of the trouble was the use of the whole trouble was discovered and stopped.

Some girls suffer from itching or burning directly after the bath. This affection, called bath pruritus, may continue for only a few minutes, but it may last for half an hour. It is confined chiefly to the legs. It seems to be increased by too long a stay in the water, or by extremes of temperature; it also may be caused by soap that is too strong.

Scratching not only affords no relief, but seems to increase the itching. It is especially irritable in people whose skin erupts, and in those in whom there is a tendency to hives or the skin that is due rather to the quality of the skin than to the bath. It is often noticed in high-strung, nervous individuals.

In treating this disturbance, any nervous or digestive trouble ought to be considered. The diet should be restricted and the person should take plenty of exercise; the bowels should be kept in good condition. Directions should be given not to remain in the bath too long, and to use the best quality of soap and water.

There should be little rubbing after the bath, but the body should be dried gently and quickly. It is well to apply a dusting powder.

A good one is composed of starch and zinc oxide, four parts to one. Oil is the best to rub into the skin, and the oil of benzene is excellent for this purpose. There has been long and bitter controversy as to the subject of the proper temperature of the bath. The defenders of the cold bath can see no virtue in the warm bath, while those who are in favor of the warm bath see only harm in the cold.

There seems to be only one point of agreement. This is the necessity of individual judgment. And how can you tell what bath is best suited to your own particular case? The proof of the effect of a bath is the reason that follows. If this does not take before quickly and with comfort the kind of bath should be changed.

THE COLD BATH STIMULATES

The effect of the cold or cool bath is stimulating. The water comes in contact with the skin, the superficial blood-vessels contract, and the blood is sent to the internal organs and the temperature there is elevated, while that of the body surface is lowered. Then comes the reaction, and the skin vessels dilate, the blood rushes back to them and there is a pleasant glow all over the surface of the body.

To bring on the reaction a good rubbing is necessary and, indeed, forms one of the chief values of the bath. But if the bather feels chilly and languid, even if it lasts only a few minutes, it is not a bath of two after the bath, and if the finger tips and the lips are blue, then the bath has been either too long or too cold or the bath is not in a condition to take a cold bath.

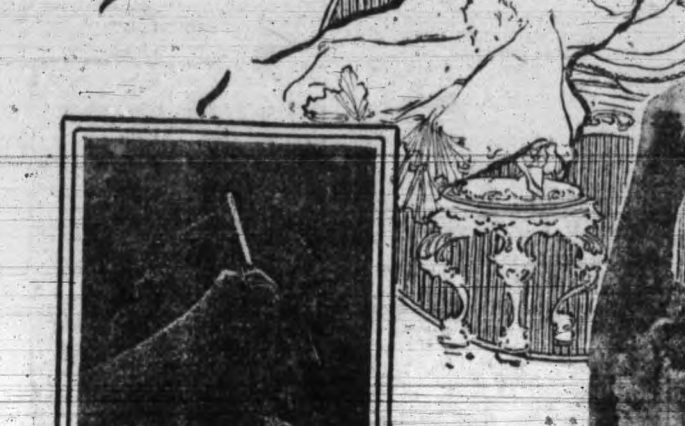
It is much better. Cold baths are up to the mark in the case of a person who is over-energetic, and you should decide before taking them how much you have to spare.

An English writer has lately calculated mathematically how much energy is expended in the reaction after a cold bath. He compares it with climbing up the stairs of a high tower.

The effects of the cold and cool baths are the same as those of a cold, only less in degree. The warm bath is soothing in its effects. The superficial blood flows in and the functions of the skin are relaxed.

When the temperature of the water is high, profuse perspiration is caused, and a very hot bath stimulates the nervous and the vascular system. It cannot be long borne and should be taken only by the advice of a physician who is acquainted with your constitution.

## CARE that WILL KEEP the HAIR from FALLING



Extreme dryness of the hair is one of the danger signals that should receive immediate attention. One of the simplest and most effective remedies for this is to rub crude yellow vaseline well into the scalp. It sometimes has a better effect if mixed with an equal quantity of lanolin.

Scalp massage is another important factor and will do much toward keeping the scalp and hair healthy. It can be much more easily done than the average person realizes, and need not be a tax on either time or patience.

It means covering the whole head with tips of the fingers, given in such a manner that they loosen the scalp from the framework.

Loosening the hair every night before retiring and giving these few movements will only take a very short time and will oftentimes prove the means of keeping the hair in good condition indefinitely.

Pay attention to some of these simple rules for caring for the hair and it will not desert you in your old age, but will probably prove a "crown of glory" to the end of your days.

How to Treat a Tangle

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## Guides to Beauty in Formulas for the Hair and Complexion

### To Remove Wrinkles

Please give prescription for premature wrinkles, and also state you would use malt extract in connection with Dr. Vaucaire's treatment, and do you consider the latter worth while in connection with the treatment?

Many of my correspondents report they have got very good results by taking malt extract in connection with the treatment.

Lotion for Premature Wrinkles. Alum, 60 grains; almond milk (thick), 15 ounces; rosewater, 6 ounces.

Elbow Sharp

I have been a constant reader of your beautiful column for some time, and now I would ask you a few questions of my own.

First, I want to know whether the liquid powder for whitening the skin, which you recommend, is the same as the one that you sell in your columns, or is it a different one?

My second question is: Can you tell me what I should do to get rid of my elbow sharp? I have been using your liquid powder for some time, but it does not seem to do much good.

Also, can you tell me what I should do to get rid of my elbow sharp? I have been using your liquid powder for some time, but it does not seem to do much good.

The liquid powder only whitens the skin temporarily; in fact, has the same effect as an ordinary face powder. Develop your neck and arms by massage with a good skin food, and the angles will disappear. There are many good cucumber creams on the market, but the one for which I give formula is not a proprietary article.

Good Results From Formula

About a year ago I used your prescription containing tincture of nuxvomica, alcohol and spirits of rosemary for falling hair, and was able to note the good results. Some time ago I came to you with confidence this time.

My hair is very thick, curly, inclined to be greasy, and I have been using your formula for some time, but it does not seem to do much good.

Also, can you tell me what I should do to get rid of my elbow sharp? I have been using your liquid powder for some time, but it does not seem to do much good.

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Good Results From Formula

### Lost Formula

Please forward me a recipe for hair dye. It is not the "Physician's Prescription" or the "Lost Formula" that I have been using, but the one that I have been using for some time, but it does not seem to do much good.

Also, can you tell me what I should do to get rid of my elbow sharp? I have been using your liquid powder for some time, but it does not seem to do much good.

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The liquid powder only whitens the skin temporarily; in fact, has the same effect as an ordinary face powder. Develop your neck and arms by massage with a good skin food, and the angles will disappear. There are many good cucumber creams on the market, but the one for which I give formula is not a proprietary article.

Good Results From Formula

About a year ago I used your prescription containing tincture of nuxvomica, alcohol and spirits of rosemary for falling hair, and was able to note the good results. Some time ago I came to you with confidence this time.

### Use of Peroxide

I have read how excellent peroxide of hydrogen is for bleaching, and wish to know how it comes, how it should be used, and in what way should it be applied?

Also, can you tell me what I should do to get rid of my elbow sharp? I have been using your liquid powder for some time, but it does not seem to do much good.

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### Salve for Granulated Eyelids

Yellow oxide of mercury, 1 grain; rose salve or unsalted butter, 4 ounces. Apply to the eyelids night and morning. How many is the common rose ointment of the apothecary?

Also, can you tell me what I should do to get rid of my elbow sharp? I have been using your liquid powder for some time, but it does not seem to do much good.

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### Pimples Leave Scars

I have read your page with great interest, but have not seen a remedy for my case. Would it be too much trouble to tell me what you think best? I have marks of scars on my chin, left there after pimples pimple, and it makes them still look like pimples.

Also, can you tell me what I should do to get rid of my elbow sharp? I have been using your liquid powder for some time, but it does not seem to do much good.

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### How Very Thin

I have been reading your beauty column with great interest, and hope you can help me. My hair is very thin, and has always been very thin. Can you recommend something that will make my hair grow and keep it dry?

Also, can you tell me what I should do to get rid of my elbow sharp? I have been using your liquid powder for some time, but it does not seem to do much good.

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### Warts on Her Face

I am an interested reader of your useful advice to health and beauty seekers, and I am going to tell you my trouble. I have a wart on my face, and it is very large. I have been using your formula for some time, but it does not seem to do much good.

Also, can you tell me what I should do to get rid of my elbow sharp? I have been using your liquid powder for some time, but it does not seem to do much good.

The liquid powder only whitens the skin temporarily; in fact, has the same effect as an ordinary face powder. Develop your neck and arms by massage with a good skin food, and the angles will disappear. There are many good cucumber creams on the market, but the one for which I give formula is not a proprietary article.

Good Results From Formula











SPECIAL

B. & K.  
ROLLED OATS

30c. per Sack on Saturday Only

DIXIE H. ROSS &amp; CO.

CASH GROCERS. 111 GOVT. ST., VICTORIA  
Where You Get Good Things to Eat.

## Messrs. L. Eaton &amp; Co.

Instructed by Capt. Parry, R. N., they will sell the whole of the

Stores of H.M.S. Egeria  
At the Navy Dockyard on Wednesday, March 14th, at 11 o'clock.

Instructed by Mrs. Bradley-Dyne and others they will sell at Sidney on Saturday, March 17th, at 10 o'clock, a number of Cattle, also Poultry, Farming Implements, etc.

THE AUCTIONEERS L. EATON &amp; CO.

## Hardaker, Auctioneer

I will remove to Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas street, and will sell without reserve.

Friday, 16th 2 p. m.

Household Furniture  
and Effects

The furnishings of 2 cottages, which have only been in use a short time.

Wm. T. Hardaker,  
AUCTIONEERDISASTERS AT  
SEA AND ON LANDSTEAMER FOUNDERED  
AFTER STRIKING ROCK

Wreck Occurred Off Ushant—Explosion in French Coal Mine—Many Men Lost Their Lives.

(Associated Press.)

London, March 10, 2:20 p. m.—A large steamer, the name of which has not been yet ascertained, sank this morning after striking the rocks northwest of Ushant, 27 miles from Brest, France.

The first indication of trouble was at 3 a. m., when a signalman on the Mole heard guns fired and a steamer's siren, in a dense fog which held the vessel. Lifeboats were immediately sent to the assistance of the steamer and subsequently word was received to the effect that she had been refloated, but shortly afterwards sank.

The firing of the guns seems to indicate that the vessel carried passengers and her identity is awaited with anxiety.

The point where the unknown steamer went ashore is out of the usual track of the Atlantic liners running between the United States and European points.

Crew Saved.

London, March 10, 4 p. m.—The steamer which sank off Ushant was subsequently identified as the British steamer Nelson from Port Talbot, Wales, for St. Lázair, France. Her crew, numbering 25 men, were saved.

Mining Disaster.

Paris, March 10.—A terrible catastrophe has occurred at a coal mine in the Courrières district of the Pas de Calais, 18 miles from Bethune.

An explosion of gas has killed many miners and three chambers of the mine are on fire.

The number of victims is not known, but eighteen hundred miners descended into the pit this morning.

Number of Dead Unknown.

Paris, March 10.—The explosion occurred at 7 o'clock this morning. The first reports announced that it was impossible to calculate approximately the number of victims, but it was hoped that most of the miners had sought refuge in the lateral galleries. In the three chambers, in which the explosion took place the violence of the fire was such that flames issued from the mouth of the pit.

The Western Fuel Company has sent the sum of \$500 to the Nanaimo hospital. Manager Stockert writing to J. Booth, president of the Hospital Association, says: "I am instructed by President Howard to present to the Nanaimo hospital the sum of five hundred dollars with the compliments and well wishes of the board of directors of the company. We take pleasure in enclosing herewith the company's cheque for the above sum."

This morning's Nanaimo Herald says: "James Haslam, well-known in Nanaimo, for some years a road foreman, left Campbell's boat house for a trip to Englishman's River. He had a staunch boat, but soon after he left a heavy southeast gale sprung up. He was expected home before this time or at least word was expected. His wife is much alarmed about his safety. He was to have stopped over night with a friend on Mistaken Island and write or wire from Parksville. No word has been received of him since he left the boat house. If no word is received of the missing man this morning Government Agent Bray will send out a search party."

It has been computed by geographers that if the sea were emptied of its waters and all the rivers of the earth were to pour their present floods into the vacant space, allowing nothing for evaporation, 4,000 years would be required to bring the water of the ocean up to its present level.

FURNISHING ADVANTAGES  
TO YOU

It is a great advantage to you to purchase every item of Household, Club or Hotel Furnishings from one firm; it lessens your labour and enables you to secure perfect harmony of colourings or artistic contrasts in your furnishing. Every item can be selected and matched in our Showrooms.

COMPLETENESS is another advantage we offer to you. Our stock is so complete that you can furnish either cottage or mansion on the shortest notice, from the humble 5c. Kitchen necessities, through the intermediate stages of wall and floor coverings of every grade and texture; of Bedroom, Dining, Drawing Room and Parlor Furniture, right up to the rich Art Wares of the Orient, London, Paris and New York; all are on view in our Showrooms.

QUALITY is another, and we venture to think, the greatest advantage we offer to you. We are legitimately proud of the quality of the goods in our showrooms, warehouses and factory. The best guarantee we can give you is to cordially invite your inspection, we do not fear the result of your seeing for yourself.

PRICES. Many of our friends think because our store is large and well built, and our stock of the best quality in each grade that our prices are correspondingly higher; this is an error which you can easily test by a personal call or mail enquiry, when you will find our prices are lower simply on account of our large cash purchasing powers and the fact that we are not encumbered with payment of interest on borrowed capital, mortgages or debentures. Our customers get the advantage in being able to purchase the best goods in every grade at prices quite as low as, and sometimes lower than they would pay for inferior articles elsewhere.

A Catalogue containing very valuable information and suggestions for furnishing every room in the home, together with over 1,700 illustrations with a complete alphabetically arranged price list of everything carried in stock amounting to over 5,000 different articles of furniture and furnishing accessories is yours for the asking.

WEILER BROS.

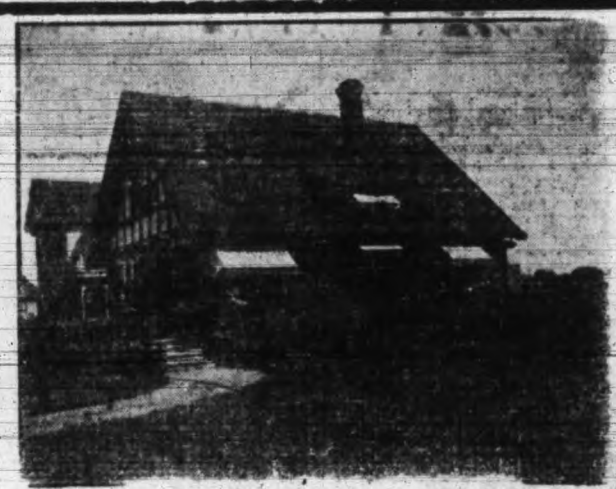
HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

We are Agents for  
ALLEN WHITE & CO.'S  
Steel and Iron Wire Ropes

A large stock always on hand.

## Peter McQuade &amp; Son

78 WHARF STREET.



FOR SALE—ONLY \$3,000.00

Six rooms and hall, electric light, hot water connections, 2 lots 114x120, on corner, nice lawn and garden, splendid location. Apply to SWINERTON &amp; ODDY.

Grand Prize Competition  
A Four-Year University Course  
A Trip Around the World,  
or \$1,000 in Gold

In addition to these prizes there are many others. Every competitor can win one.

A cash commission will be given on every subscription taken, every one being paid for, his or her work.

THE BUSY MAN'S MAGAZINE is unlike any other, its contents are a careful selection from the best that appears in the leading publications of the world. It is published by the proprietors of The Canadian Grocer, Hardware and Metal, Canadian Machinery, The Dry Goods Review, and other successful papers and who are Canada's leading publishers.

Subscriptions are not difficult to secure—a bank clerk in Ontario took 25 in one week by writing to his friends.

"THE BUSY MAN'S MAGAZINE is the best I have ever had the pleasure of reading."

S. W. WYNN, Editor Yorktown Enterprise.

Send postal for particulars of competition to our nearest office. DO IT NOW. It may mean a glorious change in your career.

THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, or LONDON, ENG.

## MASS MEETING.

Called to Protest Against Imprisonment of Officials of Western Federation.

(Associated Press.)

New York, March 10.—Notice of a mass meeting to protest against the persecution of the men alleged to have been concerned in the assassination of Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, were distributed to-day.

It reads as follows: "Prevent this murder by attending the protest mass meeting arranged by the organized workmen of this city to protest against the illegal imprisonment and intended murder of Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and other officials of the Western Federation of Miners."

"The arrest of these men is a crime

and only by united action will we save their lives. Attend the protest meeting and bring your friends and comrades."

The meeting is set for March 12th at the Grand Central palace.

## MINER ASPHYXIATED.

Fairbanks, March 9.—Fred Lessler was killed by gas in a shaft eighty feet deep on Flat creek, in the Delta district. The body was brought to Fairbanks.

The wind on the surface blew out Lessler's candle at the bottom. He called out to the man above to haul him up, but he lost consciousness before he had been hoisted fifteen feet from the bottom, and fell back into the shaft.

## SEATTLE MURDERER

Arrested By Police Near Hastings—Has Waived Extradition Proceedings.

Tom Taylor, the colored man who was arrested at a sawmill near Hastings, on Wednesday night, on a charge of murdering a fellow worker in the Hotel Washington, Seattle, has waived extradition proceedings. Taylor has made a full confession to the police at Vancouver. He stabbed Bailey with a bread knife at a quarrel on the occasion of a meeting of prominent Chinese at the Hotel Washington.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD PAY for earnest workers everywhere—distributing circulars, samples and advertising matter. No canvassing. Co-operative Advertising Co., New York.

EVERY WOMAN WANTS IT—Thread-cutting thimble, sells like hot cakes; gold mine for agents; sample 10c; catalogue free. H. B. Watson &amp; Co., Dept. V., Moore's, Pa.

WANTED—A dog suitable for hunting, about 3 months old, not necessarily thoroughbred. Address Gordon, P. O. Box 615.

ATTRACTIVE young widow, very wealthy; but homesome, wishes to correspond with some nice gentleman. Object, matrimony. Address Box 28, Harvey, Ill.

TO LET—Small well furnished cottage. Apply 32 Quadra street.

DON'T FORGET—the Japanese concert to be held at the A. G. U. W. hall on Wednesday evening, 14th inst. Seward dance and fancy drills in costume, besides the best local musical talent. A treat assured.

## BORN.

M'KENZIE—At Vernon, on March 8th, the wife of G. S. McKenzie, of a son, HOGBURG—At Nelson, on March 7th, the wife of A. Hogburg, of a daughter.

## DIED.

ALLEN—At New Westminster, on March 7th, Mrs. T. Allen, aged 62 years.

Granite and  
Marble Works

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Cappings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first-class stock and workmanship.

A STEWART  
COR. YATES AND BLANCHARD  
STREETS.B. C. Protestant  
Orphans Home

## THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of subscribers to the above Home will be held in the Committee Room of the City Hall, Victoria, B. C., on Friday afternoon next, March 16th, at 4 o'clock, to receive reports from the various officers, elect management committee for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as shall be then brought forward.

WM. SCOVROFT,

Hon. Sec.

## COAL

J. KINGHAM & CO.  
Victoria Agents for the  
Nanaimo Collieries.NEW WELLINGTON COAL.  
The best household fuel in the market at current rates. Anthracite coal for sale. Dealers in Cord and Cut Wood.Office 34 Broad Street  
Telephone 647.SPRING, 1906  
Millinery Opening

Tuesday, March 13th

The Ladies of Victoria are respectfully invited to attend our Spring Millinery Opening on Tuesday, March 13th, and following days and inspect our latest Novelties

M. A. VIGOR, 88 Yates St.

## MONEY TO LOAN

On approved security at lowest current rates. Fire Insurance Written

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited  
40 Government Street

## E. B. MARVIN &amp; Co.

74 Wharf Street, Victoria

Just received ex Str. Ning Chow

English White Lead  
Cannery Supplies

and everything for the fisherman.

LOZIER  
Marine Motors

ARE FREE FROM VIBRATION, NOISE AND ODOR, EASY TO START, PERFECT SPEED CONTROL, SELF-CLEANING ELECTRODES, EXTREME SIMPLICITY.

## HINTON ELECTRIC Co., Ltd.

29 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.  
COMPLETE LAUNCHES SUPPLIED.

## SEED POTATOES

We offer a few tons of Early Pride, a very early cropper; also Early Rose, Rural of New York and Burbank Seedlings; also good eating potatoes.

## SYLVESTER FEED COY.

37-39 YATES STREET

## SATURDAY SPECIALS

Jersey Cream, per tin - - - - - 10c  
Reindeer Milk, per tin - - - - - 10c

## SPEED'S GROCERY

COR. FORT AND DOUGLAS

## SATURDAY'S BARGAIN

## Huntley &amp; Palmer's Mixed Biscuits

2 pounds - - 25c

Just the Thing for the Children

## THE WEST END GROCERY COMPANY

Phone 83

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